The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,945. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MACPHERSON—At 12, London Street, on the 1st November, the wife of Colonel J. D. Macpherson, C.B., of a daughter.

MARTIN—At Calcutta, on the 2nd November, the wife of Mr. John Peter Martin, of a son.

DEATH.

BEWS—At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Harriet Susanna Bews, only child of John and Elizabeth Rews, aged 9 months and 1 day.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

DRUMMOND—MACPHERSON—At Mercara, Coorg, on the 1st November, by the Reverend Alfred Fennell, [illegible] Mittie, eldest daughter of Inspector General Dr. MacPherson, Honorary Physician to the Queen, to William Venn Drummond, of Sully Rectory, Leicestershire, Honorary Cannon of Peterboro' and Rural Dean of Leicestershire, and the Honorable Mrs. Drummond.

DEATHS.

STUART—At Madura, on the 29th October, W. C. Stuart, Esq., Deputy Collector, aged 36 years.

BELL—At Madras, on the 3rd of November, Margaret Affleck Thomson, wife of the Revd A. C. Bell, M. A., Chaplain St. Andrew's Church.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah:

Leave Bombay	Returns
25th Dec.	28th January.
10th Feb.	13th March.
25th March.	28th April.
10th May.	12th June.
25th June.	28th July.
10th August	12th Sept.
25th Sept.	28th October.
10th Nov.	12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	15	Leave Calcutta	1	15
Carwar	2	16	Bimlipatam	4	18
Mangalore	3	17	Vizagapatam	5	18
Cannanore	4	18	Coconada	5	19
Calicut	4	18	Masulipatam	6	20
Cochin	5	19	Madras	10	24
Tuticorin	...	20	Negapatam	11	25
Colombo or Galle	when inducement offers		Galle or Colombo	when inducement offers	
[illegible]	7	21	[illegible]	14	28
[illegible]	10	24	Tuticorin	...	29
Madras	10	[illegible]	Cochin	16	1*
Masulipatam	12	[illegible]	Calicut	16	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	2	Cannanore	17	2
[illegible]	13	[illegible]	Mangalore	18	3
[illegible]	15	3	Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	17	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Company's Steamers will [illegible]

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,000 tons, 250 H. P., [illegible], Commander, will be despatched as above, [illegible] on 15th instant, and the Steam-ship ARABIA, [illegible] tons, 250 H. P., W. PATTERSON, Commander, at noon on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Apollo bunder	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	[illegible]	...	3	Calicut	9 19 29	...	5
Goa	[illegible]	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar	[illegible]	...	4	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Coompta	[illegible]	...	9	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	...
Mangalore	[illegible]	...	1	Coompta	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore	[illegible]	11	...	Carwar	12 22 2	...	...
Tellicherry	[illegible]	...	5	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut	[illegible]	...	2	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore	[illegible]	6	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin	[illegible]	...	8	Apollo bunder Bombay Arr.	15 25 5	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Every Tuesday and Friday, at High-Water.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo			
Bhownuggur Arr.		...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; children under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. Reduced *fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visé for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BEHAR, (1,603 Tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain C. A. WHITE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 14th November, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 10th Nov., 1864.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on	10th and 25th

THE Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on Saturday the 12th instant at 4 P.M. if the Steamer from Kurrachee has arrived, if not, she will sail the following morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAFCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 A.M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 10th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper ship *Lancastrian*, DONALDSON, Commander, has very good accommodation for a few passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for Owners.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of a quantity of TIMBER, marked F. S., shipped at Maulmein on board the *Sarah*, Captain MINTO, by Messrs. Francois Burot & Co., are requested to send their Bills of Lading at our office to have them countersigned prior to the delivery.

S. TYABJEE & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sarah*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Herald*, McGRATH, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain McGRATH will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents per Owner and Captain *Herald*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Prince of Wales*, HUNTER, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HUNTER will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Owner and Captain *Prince of Wales*.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (10) ten Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—With reference to the notice published by the undersigned under date the 13th September last, Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are no longer prepared to purchase Bombay or other Salt to any extent at the rate of price therein offered.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 27th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandise to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.
Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

COMPAGNIE PARISIENNE (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, No. 15, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th November, at half past 2 P. M.

EML. GAIGNOUX, Manager of the Company.
15, Meadow Street, 7th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will, until further Notice, be charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
10, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

LOST.—One Share of Viegas Patent Slip Company (Limited) No. 355, in the name Mr. E. B. HYEM. Persons are warned not to purchase it, and the payment of which has been stopped both at the Solicitors, and at the Patent Slip Company's Office. Any person bringing the same to the Office of this paper, or at Mr. R. I. REUBEN, Military Square, will be rewarded.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for	£10	Thirty-four for	£50
Thirteen for	£20	Seventy for	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

WANTED.—An Assistant Engineer, and two or three experienced European Surveyors. Apply by letter to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED.—A Head Clerk (native) thoroughly conversant with the system of Book-keeping used in Mercantile Houses trading with England. Apply to Messrs. MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., 12 Rampart Row.

N. B.—None but thoroughly competent parties need apply.

WANTED.—A Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy. Particulars as to accommodation and rent to be lodged with the undersigned.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
12, Rampart Row.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works, for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.
29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.
15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED a new Palkee in good order. A second hand one if neat and serviceable not objected to. Address "J., S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.
4th November 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ship's Cutter between 25 and 30 feet long, found in everything. Apply by letter describing boat, stores, and price to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED a good European Cook: wages liberal. Apply to office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a Merchant's office, a competent CLERK, with a good general knowledge of accounts. Address "T. T.," *Gazette* Office.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The time for payment of the first Call is extended to 20th instant.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 2 P. M.

H. M.'s Steam Sloop "Zenobia." For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 31st Aug. 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard, at 2 P.M., Her Majesty's Gun Boat "CLYDE." For particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 8th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that preliminary application will forthwith be made to Government pursuant to Act 22 of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, for the purpose of constructing Canals and for the irrigation of lands in the Deccan District of the Rivers Godavery and Kristna.

BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
7th November 1864. Solicitors for the Promoters.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.
25th June 1864.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the pleasure to inform the Residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.
Simla, 8th September 1864.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS, AT ERSKINE MANSE, GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE continues to receive a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons to be educated and prepared for College, Business, Civil or Military Service by a Resident Tutor and Visiting Masters. Peculiar advantages are afforded to Orphans or Boys whose Parents are abroad. Reference kindly permitted to Major Hume Henderson, Tanna.

ERSKINE MANSE, Glasgow, Scotland.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનચ આર વેલચ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P.M., on or before the 21st November 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The application of William French Stearns and George Alvah Kittredge, of Bombay, Merchants.

SHEWETH,—That your above named applicants are desirous of promoting in Bombay and Salsette a work of public utility.

That the general object of the work is to increase the facilities for, and lessen the cost of, personal conveyance from place to place and to afford the public cheap and convenient means of locomotion.

That the nature of the work is a Railway or a Tramway to be constructed along the main roads or thoroughfares in Bombay and Salsette, consisting of double or single lines of iron rails as may be found practicable, sunk into and level with the surface of the road with all necessary and proper sidings, points, connecting rails and termini, along which lines it is proposed to run carriages or cars of a build especially adapted to the purpose to be drawn by horses or other animals, and to be available to the public at stated fares not exceeding for each passenger the sum of one anna per mile for any distance over two miles, and not exceeding two annas for any distance not being more than two miles.

That the gauge of the said lines proposed by the applicants is four feet ten inches, and the proposed width of the passenger carriages six feet three inches, but the applicants desire to be at liberty to adopt any modern improvements either as to width of gauge or otherwise which may render the proposed work more complete.

That the intended locality of the work is along the main roads or thoroughfares of Bombay and Salsette, the first line to be constructed from the Fort of Bombay along the Esplanade Main road and Parell road through the Bhendy Bazaar to a point opposite the Byculla Station on the G. I. P. Railway, and further lines to be constructed from time to time along such other roads as to the Promoters may deem desirable.

That your applicants estimate the cost of the construction of the said work at the rate of Rupees fifty thousand (50,000) per mile.

That to provide the funds for constructing, maintaining and working the said undertaking, your applicants propose to form a Joint Stock Company to be registered with limited liability under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and to increase the Capital of the said Company from time to time as new lines may be constructed.

That the Promoters of the said undertaking solicit the sanction of the local Government for the said undertaking, and pray that Government will be pleased to grant the same and to confer upon them all the powers and privileges which under or by virtue of an Act of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 22 of 1863, or any other Act or Acts of the Governor General of India in Council or of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations in Bombay His Excellency the Governor in Council may be empowered to grant or confer.

WM. F. STEARNS.
GEO. A. KITTREDGE.
Bombay, 28th October.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain	at 5	per cent.
6 „ „	at 7	„
12 „ „	at 8	„

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY established themselves as Merchants and Agents. Temporary Office, No. 1, Oak Lane.
GEORGE TUCKER & Co.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 10th to the 15th instant.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share. By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,786 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and particularly between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOW DAJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

AUCTION SALE BY MESSRS. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND Co.

Merchandise shipped by THOS. SHORT, JUNR., *for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.*

THE undersigned requests that Goods bought at the above sale may be *cleared without delay* to enable him to unpack the following Goods:—

Single and Double Barrelled Guns and Rifles.
Procelain Dinner Services.
„ Dessert Services.
„ Breakfast and Tea Services.

And a general Stock of Earthenware, superior Crystal Cut Table Glass, Tumblers, Goblets, Champagne, Claret, Sherry, Liqueur, Pickle, Glasses, Custard Cups, and all the requisites for a well appointed Table Service.

Due notice will be given when the above are ready for public inspection.
JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOS. SHORT, Junr.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10 to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged [illegible] per cwt., [illegible] all charges [illegible] lected, as hitherto, on [illegible]

The allowance [illegible] be 3 cwt. [illegible]

The [illegible] Pass[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months	5 per cent. per annum.	
„ 6 „	7 „	„
„ 12 „	8 „	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month	6 per cent.
„ 2 months	8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. BHICOO SAZBA AND MR. NANABHOY PANDURANG in our firm ceased on 31st July last, 1864.
BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
Bombay, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Our Office is temporarily removed to 16, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1864. S. TYABJEE & Co.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED)—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES (ONE MILLION STERLING).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000).

Head Office, Calcutta.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Moran & Co.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law, of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law & Co.
Baboo Henalaul Seal, Zemindar.
Baboo Potit Paubun Sen, Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
Standing Counsel.—T. H. Cowie, Esq., Advocate General.

THOS. S. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 26th October 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—CAPITAL RUPEES 1,00,00,000, ONE CRORE, IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Promoters.
Succaram Luxamonjee, Esq.
[illegible] Akoar bin Hajee Mahomed Tuckay Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchunderjee, Esq.
Bhugwandas Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Brokers.
Motichund Deochund and Jadowjee Bhanjee.

Applications for shares are being received at the firm of Sha Nanjee Sheskurn, No. 76, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

No applications shall be received after Saturday the 12th instant.

Bombay, 10th November 1864.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મરકંનટાઇલ કરેડીટ એડ ફીનાનચીએલ એશોચીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.
C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden).
C. J. MEYHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
VINAECK PANDOORUNG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACKLALL, Esq., Shroff.
Bankers.
The Central Bank of Western India.
Solicitors.
Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

FOR SALE.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at Rs. 32 per Candy. *Cash.* "X," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 3 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.

Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."

50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons, finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, 8 Rs. per Drum.

1 Double Action Soda Water Machine, by S. Barnett, with Patent Dial Indicator, Bottling Apparatus, &c., and spare fittings, to produce 175 dozens a day. Price 850 Rupees. (Barnett was the only Engineer who received the medal at the International Exhibition for 1862 for Soda Water Machinery.)

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.
Late Meuesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignment of fresh Jewelry by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings set with Diamonds and Rubies, with reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for Gentlemen's light suits, and also selected Colours for native gentlemen's coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Mortin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE,
No. 8, Hummum Street.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—(*Charged 12 as. to the shilling.*)—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have received a general assortment of the above.

No. 8 One day to a page, 8vo. cloth.
„ 8 Do. do. with lock and key.
„ 9 Half do. do.
„ 10 Three days to a page with Sunday, 8vo. cloth.
„ 11 Do. do. without do.
„ 11 B[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.
HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to
S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Sohne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2	Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2	Do. do.	do.	1858	„	26.
2	Do. do.	do.	1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

ALSO
Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.
PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	[illegible]	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.		Pts	19
Sillery Monjeaux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do.	Do.	Pts	18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Mayer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Jodocius Frères	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Do. best qlty	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

	per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at Rs.	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Brace Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts. and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	„ 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	„ 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	35	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	[illegible]	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	[illegible]	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—A furnished BUNGALOW in a central position. Apply by letter to "M. H.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Low[illegible] Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAJ BAL[illegible] to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBH[illegible]

TO LET—[illegible]

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

THE HARMONINO.

HERBERT & Co. call attention to this charming little instrument, with four stops, *Musette, flute, forte, and cremolo*, of 3½ octaves, well adapted for accompanying the voice, or for performance with the Piano. Price, Cash Rs 150.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

With two Rows of keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers.

Herbert & Co. have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small church or chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages;—the lowest set of keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way instrument has sixteen stops, and is made of solid oakwood, the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a small church organ: it stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India.—With a view to effect a speedy sale, the above instruments is offered at the exceedingly low price of Rs. 550 for cash only.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

Of prepared wicker work, secured with a strap and provided with handles.

Contents.

Two knives.
Two Forks.
Two Finger Napkins.
Two small Tumblers.
Two Plates.
One Butter or Jam Pot.
One best Metal Case for Meal or Provisions.
One Salt holder.
One Decanter.

There is sufficient space left for two loaves Rs. 20 Complete.

The next larger size has 3 knives &c. &c. and is fixed at Rs. 25.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

Herbert & Co. invite special attention to their immense stock of

ALBUMS,

which are now being disposed of at a reduction of 25 per cent.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED ALBUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few beautiful ALBUMS which are very slightly damaged on the outer cover, and which are offered at much reduced rates.—

An excellent ALBUM to hold 50 portraits can be had for Rs. 8 in every essential respect as good as others; *although slightly scratched on the outer cover.*

Reduction in the price of
CARTES DE VISITES.
Plain Rs. 12 per dozen.
Colored Rs. 18. per dozen.

HERBERT & Co. have a selection of thousands of the best Cartes from London, Paris, Vienna, Dresden and elsewhere, comprising portraits of eminent men, celebrities in all the arts and professions, noble ladies and noble men, renowned singers and actresses, renowned Military leaders, beautiful women and other interesting likenesses.

STEREOSCOPES.—Achromatic Binocular, and fixed eyepieces: of rosewood, maple wood, and Mahogany: for day or night views: stands, upon which the stereoscope rests, can be had, suitable for the table, with elevating centre, very convenient. Each Rs. 8, 10, 12, to 15: the stands Rs. 5 and 6 each.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—Hundreds of these beautiful articles of all varieties:—double glass, transparent, plain, or colored; paper transparencies, coloured; also with gas-light effects, dissolving from day-light to night-light, with fire-works and illuminations; showing also conflagrations, comets, balloons &c. Price Rs. 5, 6, 7 to 10 per dozen, *cash net.* Glass slides—(*instantaneous process*) Rs. 5 each or 50 per dozen with a grooved box included.

WORK BOXES.—For Ladies; very handsomely finished of ebony, and amboyna wood &c. The fittings and arrangement of the inside are of the most beautiful kind, the articles being all silvered and gilt, and distributed with exquisite neatness and artistic design. Rs. 75 to 120 each.

PRESENTATION CHURCH SERVICES.—Very richly bound in Azure blue, sea green, deep purple, brown; and other coloured Morocco leather; fitted in handsome locket cases to match; the text is very elaborately ornamented, each part or division of the service being headed with a photographically illuminated page of appropriate design. Each Rs. 12, 14, 17 to 20.

ELASTIC TOBACCO POUCHES;—Cigar Cases;—Cigar Lighters, &c.

CARD BOXES.—For gambling requisites, very elegantly fitted up, of Walnutwood, mounted with gilt plates and corners, containing four packs of De la Rue's Playing Cards, Cribbage Board, and compartments for dice with boxes, dominoes. &c. Each Rs. 40.

BILLIARD BALLS.—Usual sizes Rs. 20 per set.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior glass of substantial manufacture, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. (Three colours.) Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

SILVER KNIFE, SPOON, FORK, and PLATE (suitable for Children,) in Morocco case, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark. Rs. 70.

SILVER CUPS AND MUGS (in sizes suitable for Juvenile presents), of elegant form and workmanship, bearing the Goldsmith's Hall mark, enclosed in Morocco case, lined with Velvet. From 35 to 60—Cash.

SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON (suitable for a Christening or for Birth-day present for a child), bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, in elegant Morocco case. From Rs. 74 the set—Cash.

GOLD TOOTH PICKS for the pocket Rs. 15 each—Cash.

The "NEPLUS ULTRA" Pencil and Pen Case combined. An admirable article for the Waistcoat Pocket, comprising *a compass at the end, a four-inch rule in the length on one side, a thermometer in the length on the other side, a patent ever-pointed Silver Pencil and a Silver Pen-holder.* The body of the Pencil is made of Ivory, with Silver mountings. Rs. 12 each—Cash.

N. B.—The above can be had with two pen blades instead of the *thermometer*, at 1[illegible] and Rs. 10 only.

PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY HANDLE and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *Superior to all others.*

Sheffield Steel of which the Blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory Handles are in the most *perfect style of Manufacture*:—

Table Knives	Per dozen	Rs. 22	0
Desert Knives		17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork.	Per pair	„ 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto		„ 7	0

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the whole of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee; hence *no waste* and *enormous saving.* In block tin;—copper bronze;—white metal; and Electro-Silver; all sizes.

☞ The largest stock in India.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro-silvered, in plain Pattern, and Wreath Pattern. From Rs. 1 to 2½ each.

THE TRAVELLER'S, THE SPORTSMAN'S, AND THE CAMP COMPANION;

consists of four parts, all of which shut up and are contained within less space than is occupied by a Pint Mug.

This ingenious and useful contrivance comprises a strong Morocco double case lined throughout, containing an Electroplated Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a closing Dinner-Fork, and a closing Dessert Spoon, a Cork-screw, a small Cylinder, divided into three parts for salt, pepper and mustard. Price Rs. 20.

HAIR BRUSHES. A pair of first class Brushes for the hair; made of solid Satin wood with patent secure wire fastenings, furnished in the very best style, contained in a Portable Leather Case with a Bison-horn Patent Comb. Rs. 14 and 18 (two sizes.)

OPERA GLASSES AND BINOCULARS;—Finest Stock in Bombay:—The Queen and Alexandra Patterns may be had for Rs. 25 and 39 Rupees each, very powerful and clear; warranted genuine workmanship.

LARGE OPERA GLASS, with metal casing; the lens of extra size Morocco cases, lined with Silk. Rs. 50 each.

FIELD GLASSES, extra strong and full size, with moveable shades to protect the object glasses; each glass is fitted in a strong patent leather case with long strap and buckle, to sling. Each Rs. 64.

IVORY AND PEARL PAPER CUTTERS, Aromatic Elastic Bands, Polishing Powder for Silver and Plated goods, Furniture Polish in bottles, Polishing Paste in tins for cleaning and brightening all kind of unlacquered brass work, Scotch Glue, Mastic and Copal Varnish for pictures and ornaments, &c., &c.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED ROUND SALVERS, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 49.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of [illegible] 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCK[illegible] PATTERN [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,......... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES .... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE:
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load?

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned V. O. [illegible] AMONTILLADO SHERRY. at Rs. 30.
GREY & Co.
Bombay, 11th November 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Wholesale Jewellers and General Merchants.
Nesbit Lane, 10th Nov. [illegible] GEORGE [illegible] & Co.

NOTICE.—No applications for shares in the "Albert Bank and Financial Association" will be received after 12 o'clock this day.
For the Promoters,
COHEN & Co.
Bombay, 12th November 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED). —The Bombay Branch of this Corporation is now prepared to receive short date deposits viz., at *four* per cent. subject to *ten* days' notice, and at *five* per cent. subject to *fifteen* days' notice of withdrawal.
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the premises of the Association, No. 3, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, at 2 P.M.
ALLADIN HABIBHOY,
Chairman Board of Directors.
Bombay, 11th November 1864.

NOTICE.—THE LOYAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—No applications can be received after this evening. The list remains open for up-country applicants until Monday afternoon. Applications to be addressed to the Promoters, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
12th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—Holders of First and Second Call Receipts are requested to exchange them for the Share Certificates, now ready for delivery, and also, where necessary, to have the Transfers duly effected to their names.
By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible], Manager.
Bombay, 11th November 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Dockyard at noon on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, H. M. Iron Screw Despatch Boat *[illegible]*, 30 Horse Power, and 280 Tons, as she stands on the day of Sale. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
[illegible] प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)
[illegible] (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The Fifth Instalment of Rs. 300, making in all Rs. 1,450 per share, is due this day, after which interest will be charged.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 12th November 1864.

FIFTH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, THE 12th NOVEMBER.
OPERA "IL TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.

Dress Circle	10
Stalls	8
Gallery	3

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P.M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. Herbert & Co.
Smoking strictly prohibited.

The New Opera "UN BALLO IN MASCHERA" is to appear next FRIDAY, the 18th inst.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—[illegible] a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, [illegible] day of [illegible] last, that the Company should be wound up [illegible] and to [illegible] the same. Notice is hereby given, that an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders [illegible] will be held at [illegible] on [illegible] the 16th November 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 14th October 1864:—

1st.—That the Company shall be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

2nd.—That Mr. Cooper, Esquire, and [illegible], Esquire, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, [illegible], 12th November 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to draw the attention of their friends to the very interesting selection of

CARTES DE VISITE

which they have just received per Overland Mail.

The following are beautifully coloured:—

Group. The Royal Family (Photo. from Life)	1	8
Ditto Queen of Denmark, Princess of Wales and Princess Dagmar	[illegible]	0
Ditto Prince of Wales and King of Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Prince and Princess of Wales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Arch Duke Charles Lewis and [illegible]	3	8
Ditto Duchess [illegible]	3	8
Princess of Wales and Infant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of Wales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Princess of Wales	2	0
Princess of Sweden	2	0
Princess de Joinville	2	0
Emperor of Russia	2	0
Empress of Austria	2	0
Emperor of the French	2	0
Empress of the French	2	0
Ex Queen of Naples	2	0
Countess of Waldegrave	2	0
Mrs. [illegible]	2	0
Lydia Thompson	2	0
Patti	2	0
Miss [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are Plain:—

Group. Princess of Wales and Princess Dagmar	3	0
Ditto Princess Louise and Princess Helena	[illegible]	0
Ditto Princess Beatrice and Prince [illegible]	[illegible]	0
Ditto Emperor and Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial	3	0
Ditto Empress of the French and Princess [illegible]	3	0
Princess of Wales and Child (very beautiful)	1	8
Prince of Wales in shooting costume	1	8
Princess Dagmar	1	8
Princess Charlotte of Prussia	1	8
Prince William of Prussia	1	8
Prince Imperial	1	8
Lord Palmerston	1	8
Lady V. Scott	1	8
Dr. Livingstone	1	8
Captain Speke	1	8
Sir George Grey	1	8
Sir Rob. Peel	1	8
Miss Bateman	1	8
Mrs. Charles Young	1	8
Patti Josephs	1	8
Miss Hughes	1	8
Kate Terry	1	8
Muller, the notorious murderer of Mr. Briggs	1	0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 5 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *[illegible]*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th November 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 2 A.M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Sunday 13th .... 10h. 28m. P.M.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st .... 0h. 8m. A.M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th .... 0h. 9m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 38m.	6 7	5 23	9 37	10 1	[illegible]
Sun.	13	25th Sunday after Trinity	6 8	5 22	10 24	10 45	
Mon.	14	Mars rises, at 6h. 31m.	6 8	5 21	11 7	11 29	
Tues.	15	Machutus, Bp.	6 8	5 21	11 50	—	
Wed.	16	Mars sets at 5h. 46m. A.M.	6 9	5 21	0 10	0 31	
Thur.	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 20	0 50	1 11	
Fri.	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	1 32	1 54	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

Publishers [illegible] are anxious [illegible]

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Nov. 5	Kurrachee	Nov. 5
Agra	Nov. 3	Lahore	Nov. 2
Allahabad	Nov. 5	London	Oct. 18
Australia	Aug. 26	Mauritius	Oct. 10
Alexandria	Oct. 26	Madras	Nov. 5
Bangalore	Nov. 5	Malta	Oct. 20
Calcutta	Nov. 4	Meerut	Nov. 1
Cape	Sept. 30	Oudh	Nov. 2
Ceylon	Nov. 1	Punjaub	Oct. 5
Cochin	Nov. 3	Penang	Oct. 25
Delhi	Nov. 5	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Oct. 19	Suez	Oct. 27
Hongkong	Oct. 15	Singapore	Oct. 3

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

As the P. and O. Company has been warned by Government that a weekly postal service must soon be established between England and Bombay, it is full time, we think, that a public protest were made against the inferior character of the steamers now employed in carrying our mails on this side of the Isthmus of Suez. There has been during the last two or three years a very large increase in the number of passengers and value of the freight conveyed by the steamers between Bombay to Suez; and it cannot now be pretended that the traffic is not sufficiently remunerative to warrant the introduction of a better class of boats on the line. No improvement, however, has been made. On the contrary, the new steamers are in general worse than the old ones, as their frequent breaks-down and the falling off in the average rate of speed during the voyages this year fully testify. To the *Behar*, which brought the mail of the 18th ult., belongs the credit of having made the shortest passage, for the season, of the year 1864; but the *Behar* has very insufficient horse power, and with a calm sea nearly the whole way her run never exceeded 235 to 240 miles a day, and was often very much less. This fact proves that even the fastest vessel of the P. and O. Company on this line can by no means be placed in the rank of a first-class ocean steamer of the present day, such, for instance, as the same Company's splendid ships on the Mediterranean side or the Cunard steamers. Moreover the Bombay boats are generally so overcrowded at this season of the year, that the full amount of speed of which they are capable cannot be got out of them; and it is needless to add that, when, as frequently happens, a hundred or a hundred and twenty passengers are put into a space that was only intended to accommodate two-thirds of that number, every one on board is subjected to discomforts which certainly passengers who pay first class fare from London to Bombay are entitled to expect that they shall escape.

It is not, however at sea only that avoidable delays in the transmission of the mails are incurred. The substitution of larger and swifter steamers for those now in use on the line, and the introduction of the system of sea-sorting (which is still, we suppose, "under consideration") will not have the effect of reducing the time occupied by the voyage to the proper limit of 19 or at the outside 20 days which it ought long ago to have reached, unless the officers in charge of the mails are enabled to control the Egyptian transit administration, and prevent a detention of two or three days in that land of Egypt in which unlucky English travellers are exposed in our day to as many extortions as ever Pharaoh practised on the Israelites. From a memorandum, now lying before us, of the dates of arrival and departure of the mail of the 18th ultimo from Alexandria to Suez, we learn that the *Ellora* with the Southampton passengers and all the heavy baggage on board reached the former port on the morning of the 25th October. The passengers were forwarded at once to Cairo; but the baggage appears to have been left where it was. The *Poonah*, with the Marseilles Mail, arrived at Alexandria on the morning of the 26th October, and nothing would have been easier than to forward all the mails and passengers at once to Suez, and to embark them there on the evening of the 26th. There was very little baggage with the Marseilles mail, and the passengers would have esteemed themselves lucky to be forced to stay only twelve hours in Egypt. But all that was done was to send the Marseilles passengers to Cairo, where they arrived at half-past [illegible] in the afternoon and were kept quite unnecessarily till nine the next morning. Some of the Southampton passengers had gone on before; others remained till the morning of the 27th and then travelled with the Marseilles passengers to Suez. On the way the heavy baggage which had been brought by the *Ellora* to Alexandria on the 25th was passed and the passengers, needlessly hurried on as they had been needlessly delayed, were condemned to spend a few hours at the Suez hotel until the baggage arrived; nor did they finally get on board till eight o'clock in the evening of the 27th, exactly 24 hours after the time at which, if the mails had been duly despatched with the utmost speed to their destination, they would have been safely embarked in the *Behar*. The object of the delays in Egypt is perfectly intelligible. The Transit Administration plays into the hands of the proprietors of the hotels at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, and a detention of the important Indian mail for 24 hours or so seems to them a venial offence provided it secures to the hotel-keepers a further opportunity of fleecing rich Anglo-Indians. We cannot help fearing that under the new and cheap system which has been now established still more serious delays will be connived at by the Administration; and that travellers will find to their cost the saving they are able to make in the expense of the actual transit across the Isthmus will be more than compensated by the charges they will find it necessary to incur during their enforced sojourn at the hotels of the principal stations. It seems absurd that the British Government, which spares no outlay to render the mail service between England and India as perfect as human means will allow, should have its efforts thwarted by a combination of hotel-keepers in Egypt. When one contrasts the journey from London to Marseilles with that from Alexandria to Suez, it is impossible not to admit that there must be gross mismanagement somewhere, to allow the vexatious delays of the latter to counteract all the advantages attained by the restless eagerness to lose not a moment of time which is displayed during the former. English influence is said to be gradually acquiring the predominance in Egypt under the rule of the present Viceroy; and, in justice to its subjects, both in India and in England, the British Government ought to insist on the work of transmitting the Indian mail across the Isthmus being conducted with the speed and regularity which are paid for but are never obtained under existing regulations. Unless this be done, all improvements that may be made at sea will be inadequate to accomplish the object in view.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

It is no easy matter to disturb the equanimity of an Indian Government. A line of telegraphic communication between Bombay and England by way of Teheran and St. Petersburg has now been open for more than a month; [illegible] Government not only itself views the achievement of one of the greatest enterprizes of the age with perfect indifference, but, not content with refusing to take the trouble of trying to send a telegram to England on its own account, it will not accord to the public the privilege of transmitting messages which every merchant in the place would be most eager to pay for. At Kurrachee, it seems they are more enlightened than in Bombay: for, one of the Scinde papers having suggested that, now the line was open, it might be placed at the use of the public, the gentlemen of the telegraph office, struck with the novelty of the suggestion, are said to have actually made up their [illegible] week to take telegrams and forward [illegible] England. This rate but would be forwarded thence by post," as no "public intimation of the opening of the line "had yet been made." Perhaps a month hence our Government, having found leisure for reflection in the cool seclusion of Matheran, will wake up to a consciousness of the actual existence of a direct line of telegraphic communication with London, and graciously allow the public to employ it for its own advantage. There is, of course, no hurry. The dignity of members of the Indian Government must not be ruffled by intemperate proposals to imitate Yankee eagerness in seizing at once the benefits of new inventions. The Indo-European telegraph is established, no doubt; but it must become a tolerably ancient institution before it can attain to the honour and distinction of being recognized by the Government of of Bombay.

The English papers have, it appears, been busy discussing a story which first obtained currency in this country, but which was never very widely believed in here, and was finally discredited some time since, that Sir William Denison has formally revolted against the authority of the Secretary of State for India on account of the measures taken by the Home Government to effect the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies. Sir William Denison is not the man to imitate the example of his insubordinate predecessor in the Government of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan. But it is no secret that another Governor of a minor Presidency, Sir Bartle Frere, has taken so much to heart the offensive and insulting letters of the Finance Minister in the controversy which has been carried on with regard to the increase of the pay of Government servants in this Presidency, that he has forwarded the whole correspondence to the Secretary of State, and appealed to that absolute ruler of India for protection from the unwarrantably violent and bitter language which is addressed to him in answer to all his earnest remonstrances and entreaties in behalf of ill-used public servants in Bombay. The extreme folly of the Calcutta Government in resisting the demands of Bombay, in face of the clearest proof that an increase of pay of all subordinate officers is necessary to ensure the efficiency of the public service on this side of India and to prevent all the best men from leaving it for employment under more liberal masters, is producing the worst effect here; and it may in truth be said that the whole machinery of Government in Bombay is now rapidly falling to pieces. It is stated in the Bengal papers that Sir Charles Trevelyan is a martyr to gout, and will be compelled to go home within the next month or two. One is sorry for his ill health; but it would be a blessing for this side of India if he would return to England immediately and leave his place in Council open for the appointment of a man qualified to take a statesmanlike instead of a merely arithmetical view of the chief financial problem of the day.

The Central Government often acts, as we think, prejudicially to the public interests of Bombay; but it is quite true also that the cry against centralization and for self-government is raised very often in this Presidency by men whose sole purpose is to avail themselves of popular prejudices for the furtherance of schemes of which they do not dare to avow the real scope and tendency. Thus, an attempt has actually been made within the past fortnight to hold up the Government of India to public odium as "the brutal officialism under "which we live," because that Government, with a very just regard for the pockets of the tax-payers, refused to allow a gentleman who had really though not formally left its service to become a full-time Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, to count his period of service as Commissioner as part of the time during which he must serve to obtain his pension. The argument of the Calcutta Government of course is, that a man who does no work for them and gets full pay for working for some one else has no claim upon them so long as he is out of their employment. When the friends of the gentleman in question, Mr Kennelly, found he must either resign his full-time Commissionership or lose his claim to a pension, they, with the usual preference which men in India show for private friendship over the common weal, tried to effect a compromise by allowing him to go back to his duties as a servant of Government while remaining a "half-time" Commissioner. The perpetration of this shameless job was proposed in spite of the knowledge which Mr Kennelly's friends possessed that six months ago the whole system of "half-time" Commissionerships was formally condemned by the Bench of Justices as utterly useless and rotten. Yesterday (11th inst.) the Bench was actually asked to rescind its former resolution, and stultify itself by voting Mr. Kennelly into office as a half-time man. Luckily for the credit of the Bench, the attempt completely failed, and Mr. Kennelly was left to do his duty by serving one master instead of vainly trying to serve two.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

(*Via Galle.*)

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 25TH OCT.

Per Steamer *Clan Alpine*:—

OPIUM—

Malwa	drs. 673 per chest.
Patna	,, 498 ,,
Benares	,, 462 ,,

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	4s. 9½d. per dlr.
Private Bills	4s. 10¼d. ,,
On Calcutta	Rs. 223 per dlrs 100
On Bombay	,, 224½ ,,

Shanghae advices to the 12th Oct.

OPIUM—

Malwa	Taels 503 per chest.
Patna	,, 352 ,,

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	6s. 8½d. per tael.
Private Bills	6s. 8¾d. ,,
On India	Rs. 314 per taels 100.

THE Bank of Bengal reduced its rates of discount one per cent. all round on the 10th instant.

THE London *Spectator*:—"The daily letters from Copenhagen are getting worse and worse. We thought the scribe who painted so lovingly the yellow 'uniform' of the running footmen, had reached the uttermost depth, but the *Standard* laughs at our poverty of imagination. That paper, the favourite journal of the Tories, printed on Friday in its leading type a letter from its special correspondent containing the following story:—'If report speaks truly his Imperial Highness the Czarawitch is perfectly bewitched by the charming Princess Dagmar. . . . One expression of his Imperial Highness is so pretty that it may not be improper I should mention it. It may have been . . . when looking out on the diamond-studded heavens of a northern night, that the tall fine-looking Grand Duke fixed his large eyes on the still more expressive ones of his beautiful betrothed,—"Dagmar," he said, "those are not eyes you have, indeed, they are not eyes!" "Not eyes?" said the lively Princess, with a look which went to his heart, "what are they if not eyes?" "By Heaven!" said the love-sick Imperial Prince, "they are stars. Nothing above is more bright or beautiful!"' And then we abuse New York for tolerating the *Herald*!"

THE same:—"Lord Dufferin, it is said, is to succeed Lord Wodehouse as Under Secretary for India,—a good selection. Lord Dufferin besides being a good yachtsman, an observant traveller, and a Peer who can write masculine English, really knows what a Mussulman is like when excited. As Commissioner in Syria he was singularly successful, and five years of the India House may qualify him for the Viceroyalty, which on the last vacancy rather went abegging."

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 18TH OCTOBER.

THERE has been nothing very startling since I last wrote. The political world is still occupied with the Franco-Italian convention, the interest of which has not yet dwindled away. Biblio-philologists have discovered that the year 1866, when, as at present arranged, the French troops are to quit Rome, has been mentioned by many commentators as the period when the Papacy was to have a tumble à la Humpty-Dumpty and never to be set up again though aided by all the King's horses and all the King's men. Religious [illegible] the "beast" [illegible] Some call upon him to make concessions to the spirit of the age and have a couple of chambers and a regular ministry. Can one imagine a Pope with responsible advisers—an infallible Pontiff submitting his bulls to be read over in council and approved—infallibility knocking under to a liberal majority in the House! The thing of course is absurd, but is it not absurd also that Europe should have a millstone hung round her neck and be still obliged to support a system which cannot progress?

His Majesty here is devoted to sensations—he made one when he slaughtered innocent people along the Boulevards; another when he effected the *coup d'etat*; when he joined England against Russia; when he tore a passion to tatters at the Tuileries reception and abused Austria; when he seized on Nice and Savoy; when he proposed universal Congress and everlasting peace; and lastly, when he suddenly announced his intention of leaving the Pope to the tender mercies of others. That the eldest son of the Church should so forsake the Holy Father! The Emperor now sits still watching the effect of the diplomatic brick which he has cast into the mill-dam and the distance to which its circles ripple. He appears as contented with his work as that small lad of whom Canning wrote:—

> "So Youthful Horner roll'd the roguish eye,
> Called the dark plum from out his Christmas pie
> And cried in self-applause—"How good a boy am I."

Still, however, it is doubtful what will be the final reception of the Convention. Mazzini from some dark abode has issued an address full of bitterness against the "Inscrutable" and his designs, and though Garibaldi is quiet, the people of Turin have had a meeting, and have demanded that the ministers who sanctioned the slaughter of citizens should be brought to trial and the French Convention rejected. This news has caused a heavy fall on the Bourse. The Government papers here try to reassure people this morning, and state that opposition from one side or another was only to be expected. Garibaldi remains quiet and has probably taken the advice of friends in England, for it is now said, and the thing is very probable, that the British ministry were consulted on the Convention before its signature. Lord Clarendon went to Austria, where it is reported that he declared that if the Convention were not accepted England would be forced to unite herself to France and Italy, and insist. It is more likely that Lord Clarendon merely tried to soothe the indignation which Austria would naturally feel at seeing a neighbouring and unfriendly power getting the beloved Papacy into its hands. Lord Granville has been at Turin, and the two members of the English Cabinet seem to have accomplished something towards general pacification: both Austria and Italy have been persuaded to reduce their armies by some 50,000 men. England, it is said, will also effect a reduction, but no such matter is breathed here.

Rather a good story has been going the rounds here. It is related that La Marmora, before forming his ministry, came to Paris to see the Emperor, who asked him how he found the treaty. "Sire," answered the Italian, "I think it quite inexecutable." "I do not think so at all, my dear La Marmora." "How can we guarantee the Pontifical frontiers? we shall find that impossible." The Emperor checked the new Premier with *laissez-moi au moins mes illusions*, and this with a leer which would have excited the admiration of Satan. This anecdote if not true depicts the position.

Can one imagine Monseignor de Merode, war minister to the Pope, and who has been travelling in Belgium in search of promised funds, recalled hot haste to his post to reorganise another army to replace that which vanished at Castelfidardo? Lamoriciere has also been solicited by the Faithful to resume his command and become protector. It is thought that the transfer of the Italian capital will take place about the middle of next year.

We have just lost one of our celebrated English characters called Major Fraser. The Major has been residing here ever since the peace, and would sometimes talk of the part which he played at Leipsic. A strange medley was the Major and was only known to a few. He lived in the centre of Paris and moved in a very limited orbit, of late years revolving round the Café Tortoni. He was equally appreciated by fast young men who loved to hear of his former prowess and by learned men who admired his classical acquirements and his fine taste. The Major was equally good at an eccentric bet and an ode of Horace. He had ridden from Paris to Brussels and back in an extraordinarily short time and had sat at table when an adventurous Frenchman had bet a heavy sum with three companions that he would not be a cuckold before three years—he had just been married. Our Major had suffered from nightmare and so slept always in a coffin in which he declared he was in no danger of falling out.

The peace with Denmark is not yet signed, and the Prussians continue to behave like barbarians in the Duchies. You may remember that General Falkenstein destroyed for strategical purposes part of a fine railway bridge in Jutland. The Danish government claims £12,000 to put the line and bridge in order. This is just, but it does not appear just that the unfortunate Jutlanders who suffered so much by the war and upon whom the enemy battened for so long should be threatened with punishment in case they do not pay their regular quota of taxation.

The sister of the Princess of Wales, Marie Dagmar, who will one day be Czarina, has consented to renounce Protestantism in favour of the Greek Church. This perversion was a *sine qua non*.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are to reach Nice to-day. Her Majesty is in bad health and last year spent the cold months in the Crimea. A detachment of the Imperial Guard has gone to do duty before the Imperial residence, and some Russian ships of war will lie at Villafranca.

A curious trial has just been brought to a termination at Berlin between the direct and collateral heirs of Marshal Blucher. The Marshal's plundering propensities were well-known. When in 1815 Paris was in the power of the allies Blucher took up his residence at St. Cloud: he turned it into a guard room whilst he was there and sacked it when he was leaving. Amongst other things which he carried off were pictures of the Bonaparte family, painted by the most celebrated artists of that period. The pictures he appropriated were seven in number; one fell into the possession of the King of Prussia, another passed into the palace of the King of Wurtemberg, and the other five are now in the house of Prince Blucher at Berlin. Some time since the collateral heirs laid claim to them, and the case came on for several hearings. The tribunal has at last decided that in order to satisfy different interests the pictures shall be sold by public auction. So, a Solomon has come into Court! What the heirs wanted were the pictures and not money. The five pictures to be sold will be bid for heavily by France: they represent Queen Hortense holding the present Emperor by the hand; the Queen of Naples, wife of Murat, surrounded by her children; the Empress Maria Louisa with the King of Rome; the Queen of Spain, wife of Joseph, with her daughter; and the Princess Borghese (Napoleon's sister Pauline). All these paintings are life size and in perfect preservation; they are all originals and there can be no doubt of their authenticity. The French Government is no niggard when valuable pictures are to be bought up, as witness the exorbitant prices paid for those which Soult took away from Madrid.

What do you think of the Marquise de Boissy being about to publish her recollections of Byron? Allow me to make a quotation from Macaulay's essay on Moore's life of that poet:—"From his Venetian harem he sent forth volume after volume full of eloquence, of wit, of ribaldry, of pathos, and of bitter disdain. His health sunk under the effects of intemperance, his hair turned grey, his food ceased to nourish him, a hectic fever withered him up; it seemed that his body and mind were about to perish together. From this wretched degradation he was in some measure rescued by a connection culpable indeed, yet such as, if it were judged by the standard of morality established in the country where he lived, might be called virtuous. But an imagination polluted by vice, a temper embittered by misfortune, and a frame habituated to the fatal excitement of intoxication, prevented him from fully enjoying the happiness which he might have derived from the purest and most tranquil of his many attachments." The Marquise de Boissy is the lady alluded to by Macaulay, and the volumes which the celebrated Guiccioli is about to publish should contain much interesting matter. The Marquis de Boissy who makes such a fuss in the Senate may feel himself aggrieved at the promised disclosures, but your French husband is not over particular, and of course the Marquis, when he married some 18 years ago, was aware of all that had passed. He is now over 60 years old. Ill-natured tongues have spread many reports about this couple; they have represented the Marquis as marrying in order to be made Senator because the Guiccioli had become the mistress of Jerome Bonaparte. The Marquis, who is a man of considerable wealth, was made a Senator because he was civil to the present Emperor when he was President, and if his wife aided him in the matter it was that, when the Napoleons were fighting in Italy for Italian freedom, she was on intimate terms with them. The Marquis married simply because he fell in [illegible] admired a dimple [illegible] to the dim[illegible] though as [illegible] he has done nothing but abuse the land which gave birth to Byron.

You remember no doubt the small Jew Cohen kidnapped at Rome; this Hebrew youth has been received by the Pope, and on being asked if he would be a Christian he replied in the affirmative. Cohen was then led away by Cardinal Antonelli; he no doubt imagines that he will be better cared for than when residing under the parental roof and being subjected at times to the cobbler's strap.

We hear that Captain Semmes is about to hoist his flag upon a new *Alabama* which has been built in France. The Captain has gone to sea from Liverpool, and either intends trying to run the blockade or getting on board another corvette. When I saw him here he seemed a good deal broken down from hard work, and I think the probability is that he wishes to get home.

A Polish Count has been playing the very mischief at a German watering-place. After seducing Mlle de la B——, one of the most charming ladies of the place, he abandoned her to marry the Marquise de L. The former lady after trying to win back her faithless lover determined to avenge herself. A grand ball was given to celebrate the bethrothal of the Marquise. The fête was at its height when Mlle. de la B. approached the Marquise with a smile on her lip and dashed the contents of a phial of sulphuric acid into her face. A short time before a servant in livery had handed a note to the Count who after reading it turned pale and went out. The next day his body was discovered stabbed in three places; the injured lady was found in the river, and the Marquise is disfigured for life.

There is going to be a new European difficulty caused by the little principality of Lichtenstein which has a vote in the Diet and which was created by the treaties of 1815. The Duke when he ascended the throne was told by his dutiful subjects that they were too poor to grant him a civil list. The Duke who was rich and good-natured consented instead of being paid to pay for governing. His territory was to furnish to the federal contingent 84 men and a drummer. His subjects murmured and Austria consented to find the men. The Duke having no capital of his own determined on residing at Vienna where he had a lordly mansion erected. His subjects murmured and wished to establish an absentee law. The Duke consented to reside six months each year on his estates. At last Austria, hard up, demanded to be paid for the troops she had supplied for Lichtenstein. The Duke's subjects murmured and refused to pay, the Duke says he won't pay, and he has given up a throne which, but for the honour and the glory of the thing, was only a nuisance to him. If Austria seizes on this microscopic state she will be breaking treaties and she will render Herr Von Bismark furious.

The Miss Slidell, who stood up so pluckily for her father when the *Trent* was boarded and the Confederate Commissioners were captured by Commodore Wilkes, has lately been married to Banker Erlanger of Frankfort. Commissioner Slidell had obtained for his son-in-law *in esse* a Confederate loan in which a good deal of money was turned. Banker Erlanger was at that time married to one Odette Lafitte who is reported to have preferred one Edgar Cordier to her lawful spouse. With a great deal of difficulty a divorce was obtained from Rome on the ground that force had been used in the marriage. This was what was generally given out and considered odd, as it was remembered that Banker Erlanger had eloped with, and not abducted, Mlle. Lafitte. You may imagine how this matter is commented on in this gossip-loving city. Mlle. Odette Lafitte married M. Edgar Cordier on the same day that Miss Slidell became the wife of M. Erlanger.

Two Frenchmen residing in Cracow have been guilty of the political crime of rearing a plant which produces two flowers, one amaranth and the other white. These are the Polish national colours, and the police of the district will prosecute any gardeners who dare to cultivate so dangerous a flower.

The Hungarian General Klapka has had a good run at Spa; he went into the rooms and announced his intention of playing for an hour and a quarter. He rose a winner of 57,000 francs, which was a good haul for a needy patriot who is stalking about Europe with his sabre dangling at his heels and waiting like Mr. Micawber for something to turn up.

The Dowager de Corday has just died in the 89th year of her age. She was of the same family as "the angel of assassination." Though ten years younger than the celebrated Charlotte Corday she knew her well and always spoke of her as "a young person usually serious and reserved, who had well bred manners, could laugh on occasion, and was fond of children."

BOMBAY.

MR. [illegible] Hore assumed charge of his former appointment as First Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court on the evening of Thursday last.

FROM the 2nd up the 10th instant about thirty-five actions were filed in the Bombay Small Cause Court under the new Jurisdiction Act.

WE are requested to state that Messrs. Byrs and Eduljee are not Brokers to the Financial Association projected by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.

WE are requested to inform the public that no applications for shares in the "International Financial Corporation (Limited)" will be received after two o'clock this afternoon.

FROM a telegram received by the C. M. S. N. Company, we learn that the s. s. *Bombay Castle* had arrived at Singapore on the 3rd inst. on her voyage to China. She left Bombay on the 17th ult.

WE are requested to state that no applications for shares in the "Albert Bank and Financial Corporation" will be received after noon to-day. In consequence of the great number of applications it is not expected that many shares will be allotted individually.

WE learn that Mr. Moroba Ballajee Soonderjee has sent in his resignation of his appointment as Assistant Translator and Interpreter of the Bombay Small Cause Court. This is, we understand, in consequence of some insulting words used to him by Judge Maneckjee Cursetjee, while he was interpreting in his Court a few days ago.

THE Rajah of Dhurumpore has of late been involved in great debts, and on his application to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Cameron, the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, has been appointed to settle his affairs. Mr. Barton and Mr. Nanabhoy Haridass have gone to Surat on behalf of one of the creditors of the Rajah named Maneckjee Eduljee.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export and Freight Markets.

WE observe from a notice in our advertisement columns, that applications for shares in the "Royal Financial Association (Limited)" cannot be received after this evening. We understand that the Board of this Association will be composed of some of the first European and Native names in Bombay, under whose auspices one of the most desirable undertakings which have yet been announced, is to be brought out.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—A hack buggy driver, named Luxamon Bhickajee, was fined yesterday by Mr. Brown, the magistrate, for torturing his horse along the Girgaum Road.

Another was fined yesterday by H. E. Lecke, Esq., the sum of Rs. 10, or in default to suffer two months' imprisonment, for demanding more than his proper fare. His Worship said the conduct of the public drivers was becoming unbearable, but he was determined to do all in his power to put it down, and he was of opinion they had better alter for they would eventually find that they would get tired of the fines before he was in inflicting them.

A REGULAR ROGUE.—A Hindoo, named Ragoonath Damodhur lost, in the month of March last, a shawl and other property, of the aggregate value of fifty rupees, from his stable, which was burnt in consequence of a fire. On the morning of Thursday last he attended at the Constable's quarters at Girgaum, where one Bapoo, sepoy, brought a goldsmith named Morosett with the shawl and a dhotur. The latter pointed out the person from whom he had received them. The offender was yesterday placed before Mr. Brown on a charge of having in his possession stolen property. The evidence of the prosecutor and his witnesses was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

NEW CIVIL SERVANTS.—The following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2 of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 22, dated 29th September 1864, is published for general information:—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Bombay Civil Service, in the following order:—

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore.
,, Edward Keate Lidderdale.
,, Andrew Lyon.
,, John Jardine.
,, Charles George Biathwayt.
,, John Nugent.
,, Edward Cordeaux.
,, Montagu Bernard Baker.
,, George Francis Mytton Grant.
,, George [illegible]st.

These gentlemen should proceed to Bombay within three months from the 30th of July last, the date of their being certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners for appointment to the Civil Service of India."

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.—The following extract, paragraph 2 of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 219, dated 15th September 1864, to the Government of India, is published for general information:—

"2. I have further to acquaint you that whenever your Government may be advised that a Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Servant has been permitted to return to duty by a particular steamer, it is to be understood that any extension of leave thereby rendered necessary has been granted without prejudice to the appointment of the absentee."

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steam ship *Behar*, Captain White, to Aden and Suez, on the 14th instant:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Anderson & 5 children.
Mrs. Mallaby & 3 children.
Miss Harpur.
Captain and Mrs. Coldbeck and child.
Captain and Mrs. Wing.
Mrs. Bernard.
Mr. J. M. Cartwright.
Mr. E. Buckle.
Lieutenant C. S. Murray.

For Marseilles.

Mr. Henry Hodgson.
Mrs. Pinkey.
Mr. Mark Keynton.
Mr. J. A. Wallace.
Colonel Woodfall.
Captain G. M. Ballington.
Captain and Mrs. Mann.
Mr. J. D. Sybrandt.

For Alexandria.—Colonel Marshall.
For Suez.—Mr. Anstey.

THE CHINESE AGAIN.—Jawoo Chinaman, a carpenter in the employ of Messrs. Nicol and Co., was yesterday placed before Mr. Brown at the Mazagon Police Office, for having assaulted one Paul Ballili, foreman carpenter in the employ of Messrs. Nicol and Co., at Tank Bunder. It appears that on the morning of Wednesday last prosecutor saw the prisoner sitting outside his shop, in the sepoy's chowkey. He ordered him to go to his work. He got up from his seat and walked a few paces towards the shop, and then stopped. Complainant thought that he would return back to the chowkey, and therefore told him again to go to his work. He stood sullenly, and began to abuse the prosecutor in a violent manner. The complainant upon this spoke kindly to him, took him by the hand, and desired him to go to his shop, but the furious Chinaman instead of listening to what his superior said, turned round suddenly, and with an iron plane then in his hand, he stabbed at the prosecutor's belly, but he (the prosecutor) warded off the blow, and in doing so, the iron slightly cut his throat, and a finger of his right hand. He immediately called for assistance when a muccadum came there, and the China man was secured. His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for twenty days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.—We learn that from and after the first of January 1865, the Commissioner in Sind has ruled that no rewards whatever are to be given for the destruction of hyenas and wolves. We are told that great frauds have been brought to Mr. Mansfield's notice in the grant of rewards for the destruction of wild beasts, the perpetuation of which it is now found impossible to prevent. The Commissioner in his circular on the subject, thinks that the love of sport and the desire to protect their flocks, ought to be quite a sufficient inducement to the people to destroy wild beasts whenever they have an opportunity of doing so, without any additional stimulus from the Government. To enable the people to do this more effectually licenses to carry arms are to be more liberally granted to persons applying for them, with the *bona fide* intention of using them to destroy wild beasts.—*Sindian.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(*For the fortnight ended 31st September.*)

AHMEBABAD COLLECTORATE.—It appears that more rain was required, as little or none had fallen during the fortnight under report. The rice crops suffered considerably from the drought, and the bajree, mutt and other crops were withering in many parts of the collectorate for want of rain. Some cases of fever were reported in Veerumgam and Dholka. Health of population in other respects good, and cattle free from disease.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A General Sessions of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, yesterday, at 3 P. M. In the absence of N. W. Oliver, Esq., Chairman, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett was voted to the chair, when the following business was brought before the Worshipful Bench:—

A letter was read, from the Under Secretary, forwarding a bill for the management of the Municipal affairs of Bombay.

In answer to a question from Mr. Scoble the Hon'ble Chairman said the bill had been referred to a select committee.

Mr. A Grant proposed that a committee be appointed to watch over the bill. This was supported by Mr. Heyrock, and carried by the Bench.

A letter was read from the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, No. 172, dated 8th September 1864, requesting the Clerk to express to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace his thanks for the honour they have conferred upon him in appointing him Chairman of the Bench of Justices. This was ordered to be recorded.

A copy of the Government Resolution from the Officiating Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 1595, dated [illegible] September 1864, forwarding copy of Bombay Act No. [illegible] to amend [illegible] Act No. 25 of 1858.—This was [illegible] recorded.

A letter from Mr. Secretary Kennedy, No. 154 dated 22nd September 1864, was then read, stating for the information of the Worshipful Bench, that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain Fuller, R. E., who is an Official Referee to the Bench of Justices for drainage works, to succeed Captain Trevor in the appointment of Consulting Engineer to Government for Drainage Works, and that it would not be absolutely necessary at present to fill up the appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Bench which becomes vacant on the appointment of Captain Fuller as above mentioned.

Proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and seconded by Dr. Birdwood, that the above be adopted.—Carried.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 3600, dated 24th October 1864, was read, submitting for the consideration of the Worshipful Bench the correspondence on the subject of the correct Map of Bombay, and soliciting their approval to the proposed expenditure of Rs. 13,728 to complete the same in 12 months.

There was a considerable discussion over the above. Mr. Coke submitted a resolution to the effect that instead of establishing a separate staff for the execution of the above under Mr. Bedford, as proposed by the Commissioners, that the work be undertaken by the Surveyor's office and the above sum be granted if necessary.—This was carried.

A letter from D. J. Kennelly, Esq., dated 2nd November 1864, requesting the Clerk to lay before the Worshipful Bench the resignation of his seat as a Municipal Commissioner, was read; as was also a letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 3718, dated 3rd November 1864, forwarding for the information of the Worshipful Bench copy of a resolution passed at the weekly meeting of the Commissioners on the 2nd instant, on the subject of the resignation of Commissioner J. D. Kennelly.—These were ordered to be recorded.

Captain Young then proposed Lieut. Crocket, late of the Indian Navy, for the vacant Commissionership.

Mr. Taylor proposed Mr. Fellowes.

Dr. Pelly said he was opposed to Mr. Fellowes being balloted for as a Commissioner, as there had been discovered in the accounts of his office a sum of Rs. 243,000 unaccounted for. Mr. Fellowes has promised last September to give a correct account and explanation in three months from that date—this time did not expire until December—and should he be elected they would probably never get the account. A great deal of discussion here occurred as to whether the meeting should be adjourned to give Mr. Fellowes time for an explanation, or proceed with the election—the latter was decided upon, and the Bench then proceeded to elect a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Bombay to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kennelly.

When the votes were taken the poll stood thus:

Lieut. Crocket 45
Mr. Fellowes 7.

Mr. Crocket was therefore declared elected.

A motion had been previously put that Mr. Kennelly be admitted in the ballot as a half-time Commissioner. A very lively, and in some cases not very complimentary, discussion arose out of this, but a resolution was eventually put by Mr. Scoble and seconded by Mr. A. Grant, that the application of no half-time Commissioners be entertained.

A vote of thanks was given to the Hon'ble Chairman, and the meeting dissolved at 6 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A JUSTIFICATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Diogenes" must have got out on the wrong side of his tub on the morning of the 10th instant, when he ventilated his ill-humour. He should have ascertained what was *truth* before he levelled at me the indignation of the 49 disappointed candidates for the office he referred to. It may, however, be some satisfaction to those gentlemen, among whom are some very worthy persons and some friends of mine, to know that they were not befooled in the manner described, that the appointment was neither promised nor given away before the 18th ultimo, that Mr. Eavon is no greater friend of mine than some of themselves, that the only relationship between us is that of having belonged to the same service, that his election did not rest with me, and that I suppose the Municipal Commissioners were quite justified in selecting whom they pleased.

11th November. J. N. C. BEYTS.

BOMBAY BEGGARS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your Editorial of to-day suggests to me how a little charity can be done quietly, and at the same time a great public nuisance can be put down forcibly. I allude to the importunity of Bombay beggars, many of whom are objects for charity, and many more are hale, hearty rascals, too lazy to work: the first have got into a habit of bringing up their diseased stumps of hands or arms to within a few inches of one's nasal organ, the latter wind up with abuse if they get advice instead of pice. Could not the whole lot be turned off the streets, and, instead of the pice which we drop into the beggar's hand when we are particularly well pleased with the result of a "little" business successfully closed in the stock market, let us by monthly subscriptions of fixed sums provide for those really deserving assistance in some out-of-the-way place, where their sores could be attended to, their food found them, and their persons clothed?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Bombay, 10th November.

THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—To ensure a correct Census of the population being obtained, and to make the masses understand the object of it, I venture to offer the following suggestions:—

Official documents are always an object of dread to the uninitiated, for they carry with them the odour of writs, distraints, &c.; we ought therefore to commence by letting the uneducated classes find out for themselves that no evil consequences follow the filling up of Census Returns. The best mode to secure this desirable beginning is to familiarize the crowd with those papers; and this can be best effected:

First. By taking a Census quarterly for a year or two.

Secondly. By making the result as public as possible. Human nature, even in a coolie, will give him interest in getting up the Census Return when he finds that he is one of the units of the immense total stuck up on the walls of every street.

The Returns should be simpler than those last circulated: nothing can be more ridiculous than to enquire the sex of one's wife or daughters, nor is it necessary to require the exact age of each person; for all practical purposes it will be sufficient to know the number of children, the number under 15 say, lads and lasses to 20, and so on through the seven ages. The trade, calling, or occupation of women need not be required in all cases, and, above all, the poorer classes ought not to be frightened out of their wits by self-sufficient [illegible]voes: rather entrust the filling up of the [illegible] of the uneducated classes to Europeans if natives of modest demeanour cannot be found.

Added to the dread of official documents is the presentation of such documents by police sepoys; one course though unusual might at least be allowed a trial, and that is, if Government is too poor to adopt your suggestion to institute a Central Census office, to let the Municipal Board try their success in obtaining a return of the population residing on the Island of Bombay, for surely the duties of a Municipal Commissioner are not confined to the mere collection of taxes and the cleanliness of roads.

SALUS POPULI.

MADRAS.

SCOTCH CHAPLAINS.—The following are the reasons which induced the Government to make the permanent appointments of the Scotch Chaplains gazetted on Tuesday night, and we are glad that the wishes of the public generally have been so carefully studied. That Junior Chaplains should be frequently moved about the country to suit the sanatory arrangements of the Senior Chaplain is most undesirable:—"On the 19th Jul. last, the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, having represented that the state of his health was such as to preclude his resuming his Chaplaincy at Madras, was permitted to conduct the duties of Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Bellary, with spiritual charge of the Presbyterian soldiers at that station, and the Rev. A. D. Bell, who had been recently transferred from Secunderabad to Bellary, was appointed to act as Chaplain of Saint Andrew's Church during the employment of Mr. Macfarlane on other duty. It has been represented to Government that this arrangement, under which Saint Andrew's Church is left for an indefinite period without a permanent Chaplain, is prejudicial to the various charities and institutions dependent upon the Church, and is unsatisfactory to the congregation, and the Governor in Council considers that there is much force in the objections which are urged against it. He accordingly resolves to appoint a Chaplain permanently to Saint Andrew's Church, and as the Reverend Mr. Macfarlane has been transferred to Bellary at his own request, and the Reverend Mr. Bell has been put to the cost and inconvenience of two long journeys within a brief period, he deems it proper to retain Mr. Bell as the permanent incumbent of Saint Andrew's Chaplaincy and to appoint Mr. Macfarlane permanently to ihs present charge."—*Times, Nov. 3.*

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru.*)

SIR BARTLE FRERE has spoken out boldly, and with his usual frankness, on the subject of religious instruction in Government Schools and Colleges. He was lately engaged in [illegible] foundation of the Deccan College, and took advantage of the opportunity, to [illegible] his views before a crowded audience of native and Parsee gentlemen, on this most important [illegible]. There are few on which opinions have [illegible] differed, or which have given rise to so [illegible] and such violently conflicting treatises. It is impossible to ignore the ability and sincerity of the disputants on either side, although [illegible] fashion with certain Indian journalists to [illegible] in that sort of childish waspishness, which [illegible] itself in calling ill-names and in endeavouring to appear intellectually superior to those whom the rest of the world have consented to revere. There are many [illegible] out of [illegible] with a piety [illegible] filled with the conviction [illegible] which the Government of India has [illegible] for the education of the sons of the [illegible] has been a grievous departure from the commandments of Christianity. They see in it so great a dereliction, so selfish and cruel a denial to the people of this country of the most vital and valuable part of a perfect education, that they refuse to believe, that the blessing of Heaven can rest upon such a system; and they maintain that the time will come when the seed we are now sowing will produce for us a plentiful crop of disasters. They point to the Mutinies, and say that if the Sepoys and their colleagues had had the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the actual character of the Christian Religion, which it was the duty of the Government to have afforded them, no fears would have been entertained by them, that the authorities contemplated a surreptitious destruction of their caste, for the purpose of speedily initiating them into a new religion. They quote the pronunciations of men who have lived [illegible] years in India, and whose opportunities of forming something like a reliable opinion on this subject have been many and valuable, by reason of their long familiarity with the people of all classes: and they insist upon it that the action of the Government takes its present shape, not from any inaccurate conception of duty in this matter, but from a [illegible] and groundless fear, that the proposed innovation will be productive of an extensive and dangerous convulsion. These views are [illegible] to people in England, or to clergymen and missionaries. There are gentlemen [illegible] in India, holding places of great trust and responsibility, whose experience and knowledge of the country and its inhabitants are as wide as they are profound, who emphatically endorse these sentiments, and regard with great pain and regret, what they are pleased to call the "stubborn indifference" of the authorities in the matter. No man who is acquainted with these gentlemen, either personally or by repute, will be willing to follow the cry of that shallow class of scribblers in India, who incessantly talk of "Exeter Hall," as if it were a place where only the ravings of escaped Bedlamites are heard, and not a noble apartment whence some of the most potent influences which are now ameliorating and softening fallen human nature, have gone forth. No one, we say, who is at all conversant with the names of men who have arrested the respectful attention of the most learned and the best of the land, will be inclined to join in the pitiable slang, with which their views, in connection with this subject, are invariably greeted by certain portions of the Press in this country.

On the other hand, the phalanx which supports the Government in the line of action it has adopted, is not less experienced, [illegible] or pious. Whilst subscribing cordially to that portion of the creed of their opponents, that without religion, the education imparted to the rising generation is devoid of that charm, from which alone all true greatness and [illegible] happiness can arise; and that while the Bible is a sealed book to Hindoo and Mahomedan lads in our Schools, there can be no hope that India will ever take up that position among the nations of the globe, which its more advanced children expect it to occupy; they assert that there are insuperable obstacles in the way to the consummation which both parties consider so desirable. They observe that the Government is quite as awake as its opponents are, to the deplorable results which have already attended the system which is now in force; that instead of raising a race of men, who would take a pride and a pleasure in exalting the name of their country and people in the eyes of the nations of the West, it has reared a host of intemperate, profligate deists, who, [illegible] by no religious laws, have learnt to ignore those moral and social restraints which even heathen society has consented to impose on itself; and who, whilst wisely refusing to bow down to blocks of wood and stone, have yielded themselves to that most hateful of all idolatry, the idolatry of self. But they deny that the introduction of the Bible as a class book into the Government Seminaries will be productive of a better order of results. They quite subscribe to the belief, that no great political convulsion will ensue if it were so introduced; and they go further, and allow that the threatened withdrawal of pupils by their parents will not be long lived even if it be at all carried out. The natives know that there is no money to be made, no appointments to be got, without learning what the foreigner teaches in his schools, and they will therefore quietly swallow the pill, as they would [illegible] other evil, which they believed to be written in the book of their fate, so that, after a time, the school would be quite as full of pupils as they are now. But the absence of teachers who will show the lads how the book is really to be handled, regarded, and studied, who will explain how different passages dovetail into one another, making one

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consistent whole, and will clear up others which must remain obscure and unintelligible to them, until their greater familiarity with the subject sweeps away the clouds, is an invincible obstacle to such introduction. There are passages in Holy Writ which were penned expressly to teach us, that the best of men, when left to themselves, are capable of commiting the most heinous offences; that each man carries within him the seeds of a deadly moral disease which, if once suffered to operate, is capable of bringing him down to the profoundest depths of spiritual uncleanness; and that unless some higher and more powerful Agency interfere to keep him in the path of holiness and obedience, his ruin is certain. But it is easy to imagine the handle which these passages will afford to every foul-hearted heathen teacher, for Indulgence in all sorts of coarse scurrility. We may go further, and say that there are not wanting men in the ranks of what are called the "educated natives" who, as they are apparently utterely incapable of discerning the true reason why the passages in question were indited, so they seek in the columns of the Anglo-Vernacular Press, for a field whereon to pour out their obscene jest and coarse innuendoes. Many of these writers evince an ignorance of the scheme of Christianity so gross, that we will not believe that they have ever read the Book they affect to understand. We will not think so ill of them as to suppose it possible, that such ignorance could remain in them, if they had really perused the Volume in anything like a systematic manner. But if we find amongst us, persons who, claiming to be considered "educated," do not the less manifest a pitiable ignorance of the Bible and its contents, and accordingly assail it, feebly it may be, in the weekly papers, what are we to look for at the hands of men, who are still in the thick darkness of absolute heathenism? If the former are found indulging in studied misrepresentation and in foul and unclean language, what better should we obtain from the latter? As to officering every Government College and School with Christian teachers, that is an absurdity too extravagant to be answered. Is the Government then to introduce the Sacred Volume into its Educational institutions, even though the uses to which it will be put, are evident? Can we really look for better results from such a system than those which we have reaped from the present?

"WORLDLY RANK."

(*From the Sindian.*)

It was our misfortune not very long ago, to make a journey on an Indian railroad in the company of two members of that profession which emphatically requires its representatives to remember alike that they are "*officers and gentlemen*." There had been a Ball the evening before in the town from which we were starting and we believe that the Ball had been as "select, and fashionable" (as the phrase runs in the Tottenham Court Road) as the limited selection and dubious fashion of the society of the little station would permit. The two officers who were our fellow-travellers had been present as visitors, and on returning to their quarters were accompanied to the terminus by two brother officers of the regiment which had given the entertainment. The whole party were in a condition of which, knowing the large allowances that are generally made for gentlemen of the profession in question, we shall say no more than that it would have been highly unbecoming in gentlemen of any other profession; and a crowd of grinning natives had collected a little apart from them, and were pointing out to each other with infinite relish the pranks and freaks of the *Sahibs*. Before the train started it was discovered that part of the luggage of one of the passengers had been left behind, and, immediately that this was made known to the owner of the luggage, that officer began to pour forth such a torrent of invective, blasphemy, obscenity, and slang (accompanied with frantic gesticulation and threatenings,) as we are bold to say could not have been out-done in any thieves' kitchen in Seven Dials, and as would have been peremptorily silenced if it had been attempted in any "drunk and disorderly" lock-up in London. It was literally painful to hear the miserable man attempting in vain to exhaust the resources of his memory in the foulest language he could "lay his tongue to"—language which was evidently by no means unusual with his companions, although to do them justice, they confined their own contributions to the conversation to simple swearing, and eschewed the horrible combinations of the other traveller who indeed only ceased when the train moved away and he had no longer the opportunity of making himself the object of the ope[illegible] the crowd. From [illegible] self with some deep [illegible] [illegible] number which had hardly [illegible]ated, [illegible] were released from appr[illegible] of his seizure by appoplexy by having re[illegible] the station where we alighted. During the whole of that journey his companion was also fast asleep, having deliberately proceeded to *undress himself to his shirt and trousers, and to lie on the floor of the carriage upon a mattress which he carried for that purpose* when the train started. In this condition these two were seen, throughout a long morning, by all the Guards at all the stations, and in this condition was the train left for any lady to enter (or retire from,) if she had intended to travel in the only first-class carriage available. Had such a scene been acted on the Great Western Railway, England, instead of the Little Eastern Railway India, it would have been terminated quietly and promptly by the orderly Policeman, who would either have insisted upon the parties conducting themselves decently, or else have removed them to the station-house where they could have had an opportunity of cooling their heads and their heels before being confronted with the Sitting Magistrate. As things turned out, however, their company, when asleep, was so inestimably less disagreeable than when they were awake, that it gave rise to no more serious consequences than the reflection, aroused by the contemplation of their procumbent forms, of the consideration of the *different [illegible] in which they, and such as they, too [illegible] the opinion of society within a few short hours.* Four hours before the railway journey, these two persons had been probably the "light and life" of the brilliant circle assembled at the "select and fashionable" Ball of the previous night—their costume faultless, their dancing "such as ladies like" (as we have lately been told upon indisputable authority), their arms about the waists of the most refined women in the room and their conversation no doubt as good as their wits could furnish from those corners of their minds which they had kept free from the oaths and the slang of the morning. It may be thought that their condition when in the ball room, disguised as gentlemen must have been as painful as it was unnatural but in their secret hearts they must have longed wearily throughout that gay evening for those more congenial haunts, the Casino and the Argyle Rooms, where oaths are not proscribed or slang is admissible. But we are not inclined to believe that the true reasons for our two companions' sudden and violent contrast is to be explained by the suspicion of so much self-restraint. We rather think that such incomplete natures, having no respect for themselves, have a great deal too much respect and disrespect (as the case may be) for other people. They serve out their good or bad manners as landlords do their wines—good to those who won't "put up" with bad, and bad to those whom they think they can impose upon or defy. The mere circumstance of *doing* an ungentlemanlike action causes such men no regret, so long as they run no risk of its being exposed or of their being compelled to retract or apologise for it. In large stations such men are far more cautious than in small ones, for the simple reason that the more people there may be in the neighbourhood whom they *don't know*, the fewer they feel it safe to expose themselves before. And well indeed is it for persons of this kind, when they find themselves transferred to communities where the dread of Society may compel them to conform externally with the dictates of good breeding, even if their own hearts remain impenetrable to the truth of the adage that "Politeness is Benevolence in small things." It is of the very essence of a true gentleman to impress even his inferiors with the idea that they too are gentlemen, a notion which is generally most successful in making every one accept the "soft impeachment" and endeavor to deserve it. The foolish system which the small class of "snobs" to which we have referred, persists in following, is diametrically opposite. *They* seek to impress every mixed company with the disagreeable conviction that all present are their own inferiors; and, not only do they never by any chance gain their points, but the stupid mistake in time re-acts upon them and makes them imagine that they really are the "great people" they have assumed to be, until in some fatal moment of hallucination they find themselves quietly "set down" as Mr. ——was on one notable occasion by the late Douglas Jerrold. Mr. Dash presented himself one evening *en grand tenue* at a club where the great wit was conversing with some of his compeers, and, having been slightly recognised by one of the younger members of the party, who noticed his "evening-dress," said with a little extra-display: "I've been dining at the Duke of Devonshire's and there was *no fish*." This remark did not produce the effect which Mr. Dash had expected, for in fact nobody seemed to notice it at all, so the young fellow resolved to make another attempt to get the credit of so magnificent an invitation. "Yes," he began to drawl, interrupting the conversation which had been resumed; "Yes: I've been dining at the Duke of Devonshire's and what surprised me was that there was *no fish*"—"I see nothing astonishing in that," remarked Jerrold, "*no doubt it had all been eaten upstairs.*"

THE VALUE OF INDIA TO ENGLAND

(*From the Spectator.*)

The transfer of India from the Company to the Crown is producing one remarkable and somewhat unexpected result. It is inducing the public to include the dependency for purposes of political argument among the colonies, to inquire whether after all it is a valuable possession, whether we are not in India as in Canada sacrificing for the appearance of empire the reality of strength and security? The extent of the army in India weighs on the British mind, and the *Times* of Monday in a careful article balances the considerations for and against the Continental belief that India is invaluable. It inclines evidently to serious doubts in the soundness of that belief, and the question is worth discussion, for though indifference, however popular, would not lead to the surrender of the Empire—Indian Consols and railway stock together exceeding one-fourth of the national debt—it might lead to rash reductions, to wild experiments made in the certainty that the worst result would be bearable, and to a general laxity of administration. We venture, therefore, in a dull time to put forward some considerations which appear to us persistently and somewhat perversely left out of the account.

1. The case of India differs from that of the colonies in one very material feature. The resources of the dependency, whether little or great are absolutely at the disposal of the British Parliament, as absolutely at its disposal as those of Scotland or Cornwall, Wales or Ireland. There is no elected legislature, no constitutional contract to stand in the way of action ordered from Westminster, no public opinion to be obeyed or conciliated, and no means of material resistance to be seriously dreaded. If Parliament choose to order that all surplus revenue should be spent in England, or that India should maintain all the British colonies in Africa and Asia, or should keep up an army a million strong, or should create a fleet of iron-clads superior to that of Russia, there is no power short of Providence which has either the right or the will to interfere. European opinion on the spot would, on adequate cause shown, sanction any order on which Parliament was determined, there is no native opinion except in favour of internal order, and the only organized body capable of resistance is British and comes home every ten years. The force thus absolutely at the disposal of Parliament is so great as to form not only an appreciable addition to the strength of Great Britain, but an addition more than equal to a first-class alliance. From Egypt to Japan, whatever the work to be performed, the aid of India is worth more in direct assistance than the aid of France. The revenue of England is calculated at seventy millions, but in any time of emergency it is a hundred and sixteen, for the 46,000,000*l.* of Indian revenue is absolutely at British disposal. The army of Britain is estimated at 120,000, but it is really three hundred thousand, for every British soldier and Sikh auxiliary is available for action outside India. That army, moreover, can be raised to any numerical strength for which funds can be procured, to a million thoroughly trained troops for example, without the faintest difficulty, and within six weeks of the arrival of the order. No man who knows India doubts for an instant that if the British Parliament decided to conquer China and Egypt and Japan all at once, India could carry out those orders, could garrison those countries, and could hold them for years against any force Asia or Europe is at all likely to employ in resisting such an enterprise. Or to bring the case nearer home. Suppose Europe contending for the heritage of the "sick man," India could, if stirred to vehement action, pour three armies of a hundred thousand men each into Asiatic Turkey, move, fight, keep them there without assistance from England for at least two years. All these things may be, in our judgment would be, acts of wickedness or folly, but the potency of doing them comprehended in the possession of India completely alters our Asiatic position. We do not want to conquer France, but the power of doing it in the last resort would alter all our relations towards that country, and alter them to our advantage. We have in Asia, in fact, as an ally a first class monarchy, with a revenue of European magnitude, an army all Asia combined could not resist, a fleet equal for transport purposes to any work demanded, and this ally is so faithful that he never permits his policy to diverge from ours, so devoted that till we are crushed his assistance is absolutely secure, so humble that he never expresses even an opinion as to the terms of [illegible] the need of war, or the chance[illegible] the operation[illegible] undertaken. If asked for troops he sends them, be it to Egypt, China, or New Zealand, without remark; if for a fleet he hires it without objection; if for advances he makes them in millions, waits submissively for repayment, and if cheated, as in the first China war, scarcely ventures upon a whispered remonstrance. Have we such another ally on earth? And this ally, so patient, so faithful, and so prompt, is in Asia supreme beyond all historic example, supreme as the United States would be if left alone among the Spanish republics, supreme as Napoleon was once over the Germanic Confederation. There is not a State in Asia which dare attack him, not one which would not be subjugated if he attacked [illegible] not three in which an unreasonable demand on his part would not be followed by a servile submission on theirs. And his aid, which in a hundred years has failed but once, which in the nature of things cannot be granted in a half-hearted way, or after long delays, or upon conditions, costs Great Britain no revenue and no exertion beyond the raising of a certain number of recruits, whom it is always within the competency of this country to recall, and who till recalled not only do not cost it a shilling, but through their native auxiliaries count [illegible] every campaign as three for one. Wherever the British soldier is engaged three Sikhs may safely and usefully be employed, and the Sikh, if not the first among soldiers in the world, is incomparably the first in Asia. India makes England a first-class Power on two continents instead of one without imposing on her the double obligations required to support the double rank.

2. As human beings are constituted that position is surely of some value. If power is worth the acquisition and alliance is worth securing, and trade is worth protecting, empire of that kind is surely worth some kind of sacrifice and exertion; that is only half the case. Every other international position is purchased by enormous suffering, by heavy internal taxation, by burdensome concessions, by liabilities for the future which alarm all thinking statesmen. We had the Cape at the cost of a war once in ten years, Gibraltar at the price of the permanent hostility of Spain, the Canadas at the risk of a most dangerous maritime struggle. The possession of India yields to Great Britain besides *status* and power other advantages more easily expressed in figures, more readily made intelligible to the mercantile mind. The British sway over those vast regions secures to Englishmen permanent free trade with two hundred millions of people who cultivate tropical productions. The trade of India, which two years of independence and anarchy would destroy, is already a hundred millions, and supposing that only ten per cent. sticks to the fingers of its managers—an absurdly low estimate—still the profit is equal to one-fifth the annual savings of Great Britain as calculated by Mr. Gladstone. Add to this sum six millions sent home to pay for Company's stock, pensions, depots, salaries, and stores, a million and a half more in family remittances, the fortunes yearly remitted made in the internal trades and professions, and we have a sum of little less than twenty millions added directly to England from her great dependency—twenty millions of profit as direct as if the money were levied by taxation and distributed among the people of the ruling country. Of the outlet afforded to poor ambition we say nothing, for England is incompressible, and the policy of abandoning possessions will only end in a new era of conquests, while as mere drains for population, countries not under our dominion are almost as good as India. Nor will we repeat the popular theory that India is a training ground for armies, for it costs us more by prejudicing recruits than we gain by the experience those recruits acquire. Neither Marlborough's armies nor the recruits who won Waterloo had been hardened or demoralized by years of tropical service. But we maintain that even as it is, without reckoning any strength not reducible to bayonets or to cash, India raises us in Asia to the rank we possess in Europe, doubles our power for world-wide action, and adds one clear third to the surplus national capital,—that is, to the great reserve fund through which we encounter and survive misfortunes like the Lancashire cotton famine. Suppose that misfortune as great as it was predicted it would be, that we lost utterly the whole profit of the cotton trade, that frightful calamity would be expressed by a less sum in cash than the loss of India would involve.

For, and this is the second distinction between the case of India and the Colonies, the loss of the empire would not be a mere change of Government, but the annihilation for trading purposes of the Peninsula. Canada as a colony and Canada as a State remains all the same a customer. But India to be a good customer requires not only order but free-trade, and there is a moral certainty that without European guidance she would not enjoy either for six months. Even if by a miracle all the sepoys throughout the country submitted to the same Emperor, instead of as of old setting up seventy separate lines of internal customs, and that Emperor had the brains and the means to keep up the railroads, he certainly would not keep up free-trade. Public opinion would compel him in twelve months to prohibit the export of food, the manufacture of rum, and the cultivation of indigo, to protect the native manufacture of muslins, and to prevent the import of the infidel's salt. Europeans never remain under a native dynasty, and the lac trade, and the tea plantations, the refining of sugar, and the growth of opium would all alike decline. One-half the export trade, and all the import trade except in hardware and luxuries, would disappear at once, and with it the limitless possibilities which those trades contain. The Indian commerce which begins to look so large is in fact only in its infancy. Granted thirty years of peace and roadmaking and there is nothing to prevent its rising to the Ceylonese level of two pounds a head, or four times the present total, greater than our whole trade with the European continent,—a trade, too, as absolutely in our own hand as the internal commerce between England and North Britain. In return for all this, for the faithful alliance, and the great trade, for doubled power in Asia, and limitless possibilities of future commerce, we pay by a certain tribute of life estimated at the outside at 5,000 men a year, a tribute payable only till the railroads and the sanitary arrangements are complete. It is a great payment no doubt, it will when reduced to its lowest figures remain an embarrassing tribute, but as a mere matter of trade calculation we submit that our loss in the transaction is not yet quite proved, that to pay for the possession of India less in the way of life than we pay for getting coats a little cheaper than they ought to be is not an extravagant proceeding. We say, as a mere matter of profit and loss, to meet the current argument, though to our minds the value of India is not expressible in money. More than all our colonies, more than all our trade, the possession of India strengthens the English character, defends the English mind from yielding to its instinctive parochialism, and helps to turn a nation of selfish, if successful, industrials into a race of governing men.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(*From the Economist, Oct. 15.*)

That the present situation is grave every one admits. The only disputed point is how grave we are to think it. There is some anxiety in every one's mind, and in the minds of some great anxiety. It becomes, therefore, our duty, putting aside questions of law or problems of currency, to look at the plain facts of the present case, and endeavour to give our readers such help as we can. We cannot, indeed, aspire to be prophets: where there are so many forces of unknown magnitude in operation, confident prediction is the sure sign of charlatanism. But we can at least enumerate those causes, and estimate as far as possible their present intensity.

There are always three several sets of causes to be regarded in times like these:—those which affect our capital, those which affect our bullion, and those which affect our credit; and there is sure to be confusion if these are not carefully distinguished.

First, as to our capital. This set of causes is in the long run the primary and principal cause. What determines the value of money in Lombard street is the number of bills that come there for discount, and the amount of the deposits which are lying there waiting to discount them. These spare deposits are the unemployed capital of the country; these bills are the claims on it,—the demand of those who seek to employ it. Now, it cannot be doubted that vast as the savings of the country have of late years been, the employment has just now been growing faster, and has outstripped them. Four great causes are in permanent operation. First, free trade has produced its habitual effect in augmenting our commerce; secondly, cheap corn all over the world has given all the world a buying power such as it never had before since the new facilities of trade and communication gave it the means of buying; thirdly, the credit which other nations have now obtained, and now deserve, makes us willing to lend to them as we never were willing before, and they are using that credit largely and constantly for industrial purposes. Lastly, what is a branch of the last, but may be separated, because it is not matter of congratulation but of regret,—what M. Fould calls an "expenditure of emulation" on warlike implements has made almost every Government poor, has made almost every Government desirous to borrow, and has brought almost every Government to Lombard-street, the great centre of available money. Besides these great permanent causes, the new finance companies have given a new facility to all undertakings, especially to foreign or outlying ones. Known enterprises did well enough before, but unknown ones were at a disadvantage; the finance companies introduced them to the English market, got their capital, and gave them a start—in this doing [illegible] when the patronised undertakings were good [illegible] evil when those undertakings were bad, [illegible] in both cases alike taking our money. For [illegible] this past Lombard-street has shown the most evident symptoms that the demand for capital, the pressing demand, was greater than the ready supply.

But this set of causes is now likely to undergo a check. The rise in the value of money of late has produced an effect which it had not produced before. It has, in the trade phrase, "contracted operations," not in one market, but in all markets. Bargains create bills, and bills are the demand for money; and when operations have some two or three months been contracted, the diminished demand for capital begins to tell. It is a similar result, of secondary importance doubtless, but still of some importance that the great fall in the value of produce will make the bargains in it of less magnitude, the bills drawn on it of less amount, and the consequent demand less effective. A fall of 20 per cent. in produce (we take the figures for illustration sake, and not saying that they represent the actual fall) would lessen the demand for discount accommodation very materially. The fall may ruin people and hurt credit; with that effect we will deal presently; but in the future it will lessen the sum to be discounted, both by depressing produce and contracting operations. Nine per cent., coupled with a belief that this may not be the worst, is throughout our whole industry so limiting the demand for capital, that we shall be sure to have plenty of it within a moderate time.

Of course however, this cause requires time to operate. Many persons are borrowing right and left on other securities, to enable them to hold the produce—to prevent their selling at the reduced rate. But this is only a temporary effect. In the end, if you check trade, you check bills; if you lessen the value of produce, you lessen bills; and both these causes are now likely to be brought—are now being brought—into full daily action.

The undertakings, too, which have been most in favour during the last two years have not been of a nature to exact, even at the worst moment, new supplies of capital. Railways must be finished before they will pay, but the main recent speculation has not been in railways. The favour of the public has been given to companies of *guarantee* rather than of efficient capital. In an insurance company or a bank, the capital of the company is not wanted for the daily business of the company. A bank trades with the money of its depositors; an insurance company trades with the money of those who insure with it; capital is only wanted to give the public confidence, and to make good losses which most likely, under proper management, would not happen. Most of the trading speculations of the new companies, too, are of optional extent. Half a railway is often like half a pair of scissors, no use at all; but the amount of capital to carry on the business of the "Fore Street Warehouse" depends on the amount of the business, and that is optional,—it is what the managers choose.

Of course there are considerable exceptions to these general observations. Many Companies, both at home and abroad, will have to call up, are calling up, capital from English shareholders. In case of the failure of finance companies or banks, calls would be too probable. Still, speaking broadly, and comparing our situation with that of October, 1847, our engagements then were of a mainly compulsory, and now of a mainly optional, character. We need not anticipate such a drain from them as will raise the value of our capital, just when the immense and sudden diminution of business is at work to diminish it. So far as respects what we may call the capital account, we may, then, count on a diminution of pressure rather than on an aggravation of it.

Secondly. As to the bullion account, we think that here too there is reason for hope rather than depression. It is true that the rise to 9 per cent. has not brought from the Continent or elsewhere any vast supply of the precious metals. It has enabled us to keep what we have and what comes as usual, but it has brought us little more. But the main point for the moment is that we have no great Indian drain. What between the fall in cotton, the rise in money, and the Transatlantic uncertainties, sending hard cash to India to buy future cotton, or any equivalent to that, is becoming very speculative. This has been the great deranging force in the bullion market for the last two years, and if it were powerfully at work now, with the Bank reserve as it is, we should tremble. A valuable table appended to Sir C. Trevelyan's minute on a gold currency for India sets [illegible] in the clearest light [illegible] the imports of the precious metals into India from all quarters; and it is really very immaterial where it comes from, for even if it did not go direct from Europe, it would have come to Europe if India had not intervened and taken it.

Imports of Treasure into the several Presidencies of British India, from the United Kingdom and other Countries, in each Year:—

	£
1853-54	4,871,956
1854-55	2,028,258
1855-56	11,301,288
1856 57	14,413,698
1857-58	15,814,359
1858-59	12,817,070
1859-60	16,356,963
1860-61	10,679,350
1861-62	14,809,350
1862-63	20,523,459
1863-64*	26,147,208

But happily just for the present, at any rate, this drain has died away. It may revive when we are richer, but then we shall be able to bear it.

Under other circumstances, the rise in the rate of the Bank of France might have dangerous consequences. If we were drawing large supplies from the Continent, and were actually dependent on the coming in of those supplies, a *competing* demand by France would be serious. But that is *not* our situation. We are only keeping in the bullion we naturally get, and we find it, on the whole, enough; the rise of the discount rate in France will not diminish this; and it will aid what 9 per cent. is doing here in keeping gold and silver in Europe, in checking trade, in diminishing transactions, in delaying new undertakings,—all of which effects will help rather than hurt us. As far, therefore, as the bullion account goes, there is no reason at all for anxiety.

But, as Mr. Gladstone observed at Liverpool, there would have been reasons if it had not been for the improved policy of the Bank of England. If it had not been for the early, prompt, and vigorous measures of which he spoke; if the rate of discount had not been raised months since boldly, and 1 per cent. at a time,—there would have been but little bullion, almost no reserve of notes, and a panic before now. The causes which were at work in 1857 were (as far as they can be measured) much less than of late.

Lastly, as to the state of our credit. We all know that for the moment there exists a considerable and a diffused apprehension, and the two principal causes of it are very plain and obvious. *First*, a great fall in cotton and produce must cause much uneasiness. That large loss must fall somewhere. If in the present day commerce were exclusively or principally carried on with people's own money, the case would not be so bad. If a man who holds his own produce valued at 100,000*l.* suddenly finds it reduced in value to 80,000*l.* his loss is serious, but not ruinous. But if he hold that produce, having borrowed in one shape or another 90,000*l.* on it, the loss is ruinous, and in times like these creditors are not over patient. A banker who in quiet times would have been only too happy to renew the bill now says, "I cannot renew it; I must realise my security, &c." And it is a feature of the age to trade on borrowed money. The proportion of business which is done with the trader's own capital never was so small as now, and is daily becoming smaller. That a considerable uneasiness should be caused by a fall in produce is only natural.

All speculative securities on the Stock Exchange have fallen also, and by the phrase speculative securities we mean nothing adverse; we mean only securities in which, as a matter of fact, there has lately been speculation, whether intrinsically they be sound or unsound. Persons who will refer to the "Investor's Manual," printed as a Supplement to this number of the *Economist*, will find that such is the case. And though the Stock Exchange is a limited market in comparison with our general trade, yet a fall in securities there affects many, and adds to other difficulties. Of late, particularly, there has been much gambling by people who had no means of attaining sound knowledge or of forming a correct judgment, and probably many of these will now suffer.

These losses must cause many small and perhaps some considerable failures; but, as far as the general mercantile world is concerned, the effect will soon pass away. Our people are rich and prosperous. They will go on eating, drinking, and consuming as before. Our stocks, though considerable, are not, in comparison with former years, overwhelming. The authentic figures published by the Board of Trade are these:—

An Account of the Quantities of certain Principal Articles of Imported Merchandise (subject to Duties of Customs) Remaining in the Bonded Warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 31st August, 1864, compared with the quantities in Warehouses on the 31st August 1862 and 1863.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cocoa ... lbs	4,984,767	6,331,056	5,097,680
Coffee ...	31,063,692	30,099,471	32,973,963
Fruit—Currants..cwts	193,157	187,237	216,113
Raisins ...	19,300	692	36,258
Spices—Pepper ... lbs	6,734,0[illegible]	9,131,465	8,01[illegible]
Spirits—Rum, prf. gls.	8,503,5[illegible]	9,159,9[illegible]	8,28[illegible]
Brandy ...	2,898,4[illegible]	3,181,981	4,932,591
Sugar—Refined and candy ... cwts	50,757	[illegible]1,812	2[illegible]1,004
Unrefined—Equal to white clayed ...	44,319	28,809	86,313
Not equal to white clayed but equal to brown clayed...	1,04[illegible]	1,457,11[illegible]	1,281,049
Not equal to brown clayed...	1,990,206	2,738,709	1,859,469
Quality not ascertained ...	91,772	...	...
Total unrefined...	3,075,819	4,234,652	3,256,832
Sugar—Molasses ...	371,403	267,642	163,757
Tea ... lbs	77,885,978	89,101,977	93,031,819
Tobacco—Unmanufactured ...	49,545,480	47,081,386	50,084,201
Manufactured and Snuff ...	363,435	1,461,506	3,020,605
Wine—From British Possessions...gals	253,845	147,597	76,623
Holland ...	173,391	164,007	157,[illegible]81
France ...	[illegible]266,581	1,187,247	1,254,[illegible]
Portugal and Madeira ...	3,614,316	3,724,759	4,186,232
Spain and the Canaries ...	4,957,249	5,261,633	7,631,455
Italy—Naples and Sicily ...	224,169	261,714	271,461
Other countries ...	503,006	542,229	471,695
Mixed in bond ...	550,790	797,601	669,254
Total of wine...	11,563,845	12,089,793	14,718,735

Though the importers, therefore, of these articles, or some of them, may lose much, there is no mass to weigh us down, nothing to depress trade hereafter. When a certain number (more or less) of mercantile failures have happened, and when their present effect has passed away, the *mercantile* world will be as before.

The second cause of apprehension is the sort of business which has been done by some new banks and some new finance companies. And we, at least, are not likely to underrate this evil, since for months past we have been warning our readers against it. But we do not believe it will cause a panic, except it happen in some abnormal state of the public mind, be magnified by some accident, or be itself far greater than we think. We believe that there are many "acceptances" afloat which never should have been given, and which, as the market stands now, will not be renewed. But, bad as this acceptance system is, it has one advantage. The liability created by it is, in one respect, greater than other banking liabilities. If a depositor or a noteholder is in a fright, he can come for his money, but the holder of an acceptance due on a fixed day, whatever be his fear or terror, cannot demand it till that day. Banks, therefore, who have improperly given even many acceptances, though they may be ruined in the end, can long stave off the evil day; they can exhaust all their means on the first series of acceptances in hopes the market will get better, and then, by the time they are ruined, *they have become small*. Other banks fail with large and good assets, which they have had no time on a sudden to convert, and large liabilities, too. A bank which lends its name, and has little else to lend, will not have a good sixpence in its till when it does fail, but then it will be under very small liabilities. Such a bank will not cause a panic by its failure; it will be attenuated before it dies.

These remarks apply even more strongly to finance companies. Such companies may hurt themselves, and many perhaps will, but they will not hurt other people. Their acceptances may be dishonoured at last, but it will take a long time first: they will exhaust every resource before they allow it. And thus, in the end, if they should fail, they will not be the huge concerns, their downfall will not cause a loud crash, and will not alarm the public. And we only dread the fate of the bad finance companies. There are good and bad finance companies as there are good and bad banks, and the ruin of the bad ones will not in the end hurt the good ones, but will increase their resources and strengthen their hands.

On the whole, therefore, though there is much that is unsatisfactory in the state of credit, though there is much that will cause uneasiness, there is nothing which need engender collapse or panic,—nothing which will permanently reverse the more favourable conclusion which we have deduced from the study of the causes affecting our capital and those affecting our bullion. Though, of necessity, there will be *tension* for some weeks to come, it need only be tension.

* Up to 1862-63, this return shows only the foreign trade of India. For 1863-4, it also includes the coasting trade, with the exception of the Government treasure remitted by sea from one part of India to another, and the coasting trade of the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand, the return for 1863-64 does not include any portion of the trade of Scinde, the import of which, in 1862-63, was 8,383*l*.

THE EXPLOSION AT ERITH.

(*From the Home News, Oct. 10.*)

From the accounts rendered by the proprietors of the magazines who are best able to speak upon the subject, it appears that the whole quantity of gunpowder which was exploded amounted to about 1,040 barrels, or 104,000lb., there being 100lb. to a barrel. Of this 75,000lb. were stored in the magazine of Messrs. Hall, 20,000lb. in their barges which were being unloaded at the time of the explosion, and 9,000lb. in the depot of the Lowood Gunpowder Company, or which is commonly known as that of Messrs. Daye-Barker and Co., the previous owners. The Lowood Company were expecting a large supply of powder from their mills at Newton-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, which had been delayed through export and other orders deliverable at their other depots.

Their magazine at Belvedere was about 40 feet long by 30 feet in width, and consisted of two floors. It was erected about four years ago, and stood at a distance of 60 or 70 yards from that of Messrs. Hall. Like that, too, it had a wooden jetty projecting into the river, for the loading and unloading of gunpowder. No one had entered it on the morning of the explosion.

The number of persons killed and wounded by the explosion has now also been ascertained with tolerable accuracy. Five have died, and there are five more missing—namely, a man named Wright, who was employed as under-storekeeper at the magazine of Messrs. Hall, and four men who navigated the two barges that blew up. Seven of the sufferers are at Guy's Hospital, and all doing well, with one exception. There are also a few others in and about Erith who are more or less injured.

A public meeting has been held in Erith with the view to obtain compensation for the serious damage occasioned to property in the town and neighbourhood by the explosion, or, at all events, protection from any similar catastrophe in future. It was attended by the principal inhabitants of the place, and also of Belvedere. Archdeacon Smith, the vicar, who acted as chairman, commented upon the vast and almost overwhelming calamity which had suddenly befallen that district. There were, he said, some points connected with the catastrophe which were not unworthy of remark. Among these were the zeal and alacrity displayed by the entire population to render every aid under the direful circumstanes, and the singular sobriety and praiseworthy demeanour manifested by the thousands of persons from remote places, whose curiosity led them to visit the spot. They had, indeed, reason to be thankful for that ready aid, which doubtless prevented a mighty river from asserting its dominion, and again flowing over the broad acres where it no doubt at one time found its original bed. The great sacrifice of property was, after all, as nothing when compared to the sacrifice of human life; and he hoped it would go forth to the world that the sympathy of that meeting with their fallen brethren was paramount. A committee composed of 17 of the chief inhabitants, with the archdeacon at their head, was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Before separating the meeting passed a unanimous resolution marking their high sense of the services rendered by Mr. Moore, civil engineer, Mr. Webster, the contractor at Crossness Point, and his men, and of the militry authorities at Woolwich on the sad occasion—services which, by the speedy restoration of the embankment of the river, tended to preserve a large district of country from inundation. It was stated that Messrs. Hall had undertaken to provide for the widows and orphans of the men who perished by the catastrophe.

An inquest has been opened at Belvedere upon the bodies of three persons who were killed in that locality by the explosion. After hearing some unimportant evidence, the coroner adjourned the inquest until to-morrow, Oct. 11, in the hope of finding out those persons who might be able to give some satisfactory testimony.

An inquest has also been held at Guys Hospital on the bodies of the sufferers by the explosion, who had died in that institution. The evidence threw no light whatever on the cause of the catastrophe, and as it was not probable that any further information would be obtained, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," coupling with it a suggestion that no stoves or lights should be allowed on board barges laden with gunpowder.

A circular memorandum from the Horse Guards has been issued at Woolwich, informing the brigades and divisions in garrison of the Duke of Cambridge's approval of the promptitude and energy displayed by the officers and men in assisting at the scene of the recent disaster at Belvedere. The commander-in-chief also expresses his gratification at the successful endeavours of the troops in arresting the calamity of an inundation with which the country around was so imminently threatened, and which, but for their ready and untiring labours, would have undoubtedly been a prey to it.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

(*From the Reader.*)

Of the hundreds of thousands who lately read in the daily papers of the announcement of Landor's death, we wonder how many there were who did not exactly remember who Landor was, and how many even of those who did remember felt surprised to learn that he had not been dead long ago. If ever a man outlived, not so much himself as his time, it was the author whose death we have to record. If you cannot be the rose, it is something, doubtless, to grow near the rose; but, when the flower is faded and the leaves are scattered, and the very scent has floated away into the air, the fact that once your lot placed you in proximity to the rose is of no great advantage. And, in a literary point of view, it was Landor's fate to have been the parasite plant of flowers faded and forgotten. A sort of intellectual Æneas, he might have pointed to the great acts in the world of letters of a bygone generation and said with truth. "Quorum pars magna fui;" but then his Æneid itself was out of date, and the Didos who once had listened enraptured to it were themselves dead memories years and years before the son of Anchises was gathered to his rest. Out of the little Florentine circle in which his declining years were spent, Landor, had long ceased to be a living presence in the world. Every now and then in the pages of the *Examiner*—itself a fossil representative of a prediluvian age of literature—there appeared some quaint, vigorous stanza from the pen of the aged exile, full of classical allusions, breathing the spirit of an era not in harmony with our own, and reminding its readers strangely of the tune of some forgotten air whose words they sought hopelessly to recall. But, otherwise, he had become as unreal to us as one of the characters in his "Imaginary Conversations." Yet, with all this, his death is a marked incident in the annals of literature. Even a man of far less individual note would have been worthy of record from the circumstances of his life. He had lived through and been a sharer in we know not how many generations of poets and authors. Gray died but four years before his birth; and his last friend was Robert Browning. What an interval, great in time, greater still in intellectual change, is contained within these two waymarks! If we look to English poets only, Southey Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Moore, Rogers, Leigh Hunt, Hood, Tennyson, Keble, the Brownings, and a score of others of lesser fame, all made their mark upon the world during the period of Landor's pilgrimage upon the earth. He had seen the rise, decline, and fall of a score of poetic schools. Of the men whom we have mentioned, there is scarcely one who, at some time or other, must not have felt that ambition to be known to Landor which all young squires in the field of letters feel towards the knights who have won their spurs and made known their prowess. How many of them have experienced first the strange attraction, and then gradually the strange repulsion, which Landor exercised on all who came within the circle of his influence. If the theory be true, that every scene which man has looked upon still exists pictured somewhere upon his mental retina, there must have been within Landor's brain a perfect picture-gallery of all the men who have risen into literary fame since the days of the great Revolution. If he had left behind him memoranda of his recollections, and if, which we doubt still more, his morbid self conciousness had allowed him to appreciate the true nature of the men who came accross his path in life, he might have given contribution to the intellectual history of the last three-quarters of a century such as no other man could ever have approached to. If only, instead of writing the imaginary conversations of people he had never seen, he had written the real conversations of people he had known, his fame would have been a far more enduring one.

Any estimate of his literary merits must necessarily be an unfair one if formed by a writer of the present generation. Even the warmest of his few surviving admirers would hardly assert that Landor's writings will ever rank amongst English classics. It is seldom, except in libraries compiled a quarter of a century ago, that even the "Imaginary Conversations" will be found. And, as to Gebir and Count Julian, we confess that we should hardly know where to look for them at all. The student who takes down the two heavy dust-covered octavo volumes in which the fictitious sayings of Landor's personages are recorded will, we think, soon lay them aside, not with weariness, but with something of bewilderment. He knows that they were accounted works of talent by a generation who had no lack of high models and great exemplars in literature; he feels that the pure ore must lie hid within their cellars; but he has lost the "Open, Sesame." The very dedication carries him back to an epoch he cannot understand. That a certain General Stopford should be lauded to the skies in sonorous phrases for having aided the patriot Bolivar to establish the independence of Columbia—an independence, if we recall the phrase rightly, "destined to be as durable as it is brilliant"—strikes us with a sense of astonishment. That there was a time when people talked of Bolivar as we do of Garibaldi, and regarded the war of South American independence much as we look on the invasion of Sicily, is a fact that we acknowledge without comprehending. And so, as he reads on, our student will never lose the sense of unreality which startles him at the threshold. These conversations between Demosthenes and Eubulus, between Queen Elizabeth and Cecil, between James I. and Casaubon, may be—nay, doubtless are—clever exercitations; but how people could ever have regarded them as lifelike, is a puzzle to which we have lost the clue. Casaubon and Eubulus are both alike; and both are still more like Landor. In fact, we have Landor talking to us through a series of disguises. We do not say for one moment that the dialogues are not clever [illegible] all [illegible] profess is an inability to appreciate their cleverness. We know that the Greek tragedians spoke through masks, and that the actors of the great days of the legitimate drama appeared in court-dresses; and we know also, as a matter of fact, that they work[illegible]most powerfully upon the passions of their hearers. We do not question the fact of their success: we only assert that the mode by which they achieved it is to us inexplicable. Thus, in much the same manner, the whole pseudo-classic class of literature to which the "Imaginary Conversations" belongs is a sealed book for the present generation, reared and bred in another school. We have our own shams and impostures doubtless; but we have done away with the sham of dressing up modern figures in Roman togas and Greek tunics. We admit fully the force and elegance of Landor's style. Whatever other sins he was guilty of, he was free from that of contorting and confusing the noblest language in which it was ever given man to write in. But mere lucidity and eloquence of style, great as their charm is, do not supply the place of thought; and the thought which the readers of Landor's day found in his compositions is hidden from us. During his later years, when he attacked a lady in couplets imitated faithfully from the fifth book of the Horatian odes—when, even later, he offered to head a subscription for a man he regarded as a regicide, worthy of the honours of Harmodius and Aristogeiton—the public feeling of disgust at witnessing the fearful eccentricities of a man of genius was not so strong as the strange sense of the anachronism exhibited by such proceedings in these present years of grace.

Of Landor's private character this is not the place to write. His was one of those exceptional natures which can only be fairly judged by very few persons, and those persons are certain not to speak out their true opinions. Good-natured, but heedless of other people's feelings, and furious at any opposition, he made many enemies, and wore out the patience of many friends. A man of letters, who knew him well in days long gone by, has written of him thus to the author of these lines:

Landor you must have known—a slender, worn-out, loose-clothed man. He was, when I first knew him, a sturdy fellow of rather middle-classish figure, well grown, but not quite square enough in shoulders, and somewhat too thick in throat and middle region for symmetry. He had a habit, when talking, of standing bolt upright with his arms close and rather stiffly pendent to his sides, with a stick, or ruler, or some such sceptre of authority in his right hand, with which he smartly beat the air in emphasis to his copious, hurried, peremptory utterances, as if drilling his listener to ready and cheerful acquiescence in whatever he was enumerating.

I remember a picture he had by some firstrate master—probably I thought a copy—of which he was most proud. Was it the head of John the Baptist? I forget totally the subject, but a chief figure was a woman of goodly plumpness—seena little behind the profile—with outline of shoulder and bosom bare. That luxuriant outline was *the* point on which Landor dwelled in vaunting the picture. It was beauty of the luxuriant order: but the figure was not ideal nor graceful nor the picture very much of anything.

Is not his peculiar genius accounted for by this common materialistic sense, combined with that extraordinary gift of tongues which helped to make him master of the library? He realized the use of the library with vividness, keen feeling, and much truth; with a grace, a beauty of sentiment, a livingness in old familiar ideas; but all with a minimum of genuine simplicity. He fetched out other men's creations by the force of a sort of literary spiritualism and made them talk "*some more*," but all exactly a reproduction of phrase and general sentiment, without any addition, and without the smack and fervour of the original; just as the spirits that talk the table-rap language babble what the medium supposes them likely to say. . . . . . Landor's Latin was extraordinary for its grace and Latinity, but still—speaking through the mist of years—I never could see in it what I was not then familar with in the standard books. His power of characterizing the library, his vast familiar aquaintance with the classic and Italic portion of it, his ability to revive the ancient and mediæval personages, coupled with his unquestionable tenderness and grace, made him the delight of *littérateurs* and the amateurs of literature. His tenderness was quite consistent with his domestic ferocity: it was a sort of Epicurean self-indulgence.

This estimate is, we believe, a fair one enough. Even now there may be men living who wince beneath the recollection of Landor's tongue, which spared neither friend nor foe. Let us quote in conclusion, one anecdote of his bitter power of invective with which Florence rung some five or six years ago. Lord Normanby and the Poet, men having many tastes in common, had been friends. After the wont of Landor's friendships, intimacy was succeeded by a quarrel. Stung by some grievance, supposed or real, Landor published a letter inveighing against the ex-minister, and, knowing that his peculiar foible was the desire to appear young, aimed his barb accordingly. He concluded a letter of extreme force and vigour in these words: "If we were not both, my lord, two miserable old dotards trembling on the brink of the grave, this letter would be more pointed than it is." His bark, we have no doubt, was worse than his bite; but his bark was cruelly savage.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 11th.

Stevens, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. S., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Thacker, Lieutenant Colonel S., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Owen, Lieutenant C. A., 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from England.
Wood, Major J. A., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Jacob, Lieutenant W., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Teed, Captain H., Hyderabad Contingent, on sick leave, from Bolarum.
Davison, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Craufurd, Lieutenant H. P. R., Madras Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Poona.
Ross, Major J., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—November 11th.

Wood, Major J. A., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Jacob, Lieutenant W., Staff Corps, on leave, to Baroda.
Davison, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Macqueen, Surgeon D., 14th Regiment, on duty, to Belgaum.
Baigrie, Major, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, on duty, to Egutpoora.
Craufurd, Lieutenant H. P. R., Madras Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Cannanore.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
11	Dalkeith	Foster	Calcutta Sept. 1.
	Shah Jehan	Jenkins	Calcutta Aug. 24.
	Oriental	Sanderson	Liverpool June 26.
	Glenlyon	Fry	Liverpool July 1.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Ship.	Commander.	To
11	Phlox (s)	Heard	Surat.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Oriental*, from Liverpool.—On 9th November spoke the ship *Warrior*, bound to Kurrachee, and ship *Hanneman*, bound to Bombay, in lat. 27-15 S., long. 29-22 West.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *South Carolina*, Shapcott, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Contest*, J. Brock, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Rory O'More*, for Kooria Mooria.
Ship *Longwood*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton Seeds	No tonnage available.
To Havre	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 and port charges.
To Clyde To Hull To China		Nothing doing.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish at	Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black	32 to 35.
and White	38 to 40.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1158	Alfred Thomas.	
860	Albert Victor, Overbury—Cursetjee Furdonjee.	
520	Brierly Hill, Crisp.	Sept. 21
	Chowringhee, Dixon.	
1089	Daphne, Mills—Martin Young & Co.	Sept. 24
650	Dilpussund, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 4
914	Dunbar Castle, Holder.	Sept. 3
480	Empress, Piers.	
1254	Europa, Clark.	
1011	Erie, Mc Kenzie.	
473	Fair Leader, Pearse.	Aug. 10
810	Gosforth, Wright—Grey & Co.	July 22
598	Hartiway, Irvin.	Aug 5
845	Havering, Parker.	
1078	Lord Brougham, Handel.	
150	Lucknow, Thompson.	
685	Marion, Paris.	Sept. 30
905	Mary Shepherd, Croot.	
1197	Michael Scott, Padley—Bombay Shipping Co.	July 11
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	June 29
667	Planet, Jenkins.	July 23
824	Queen of the North, Tidmarsh—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 4
861	Samarang, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	
790	Sea King, Corbett.	
1045	Star of India, Holloway—W. Nicol & Co.	July 19
1324	Sumatra, Lyer.	June 10
450	Thomas Dryden, Thomson.	Sept. 26
1064	Walmer Castle, Bax—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 1
988	Warrior Queen, Catnach.	Sept. 5
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 22

FROM LONDON VIA BUSHIRE.

765	Canopus.	Aug. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL.

989	Algiers, Miller.	
1374	Astarte.	
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	July 20
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass—Mossop, Roper Price & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1404	Bombay, Miller	Sept. 24
1238	Cimber, Bruhn.	Sept. 2
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 27
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1210	Cowasjee Jehanghir, Knight—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
989	Die Vernon, Brown—Remington & Co.	
760	Dorothy, Thompson.	Aug. 17
1803	Duncaira, Finlay.	
1745	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Sep. 14
1152	East, Callender.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 12
657	Elinor, Campbell—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 28
1015	Elton Pete, Walker, E. Bates & Co.	
1249	Englishman, Hardwick	July 30
994	Glendower, Anderson—Remington & Co.	Aug. 17
1328	Hanneman, Philips—W. Nicol & Co	June 23
1218	Howden, Jackson	
911	Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay.	
890	Jumna, Christian—Coupland & Co.	July 18
931	Khimjee Ootowjee, Salt—Bates & Co.	
1038	Khorasan, Wilson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1153	Lady Havelock, O'Neill,—Souza, Pinto & Co.	July 1
955	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1001	Masterton.	
1078	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Comber and Sons.	Aug. 4
994	Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
787	Moss Rose, Bush.	Sept. 20
181	Myrtle, Muir.	
284	Nile, Bristow.	Aug. 19
165	Northern Belle, Kibbert.	Sept. 1
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1043	Palmerston, Dougall	
1081	Palinurus, Tegan.	
1481	Pensacola, Stewart.	Sept. 16
1431	Pera, Nickels	June 24
451	Pehlwan, Kelley—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1003	Prosperine, Hiltz.	
	Proteus, Murphy.	Aug. 17
1538	Queen of the Sea, Peters	Sept. 27
727	Radnagore, Cook—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	Sept. 10
1187	Rescue, Thelland.	July 12
1220	Royal Visitor, Jones.	
345	Rustom, (s) Mann—Remington & Co.	Aug. 11
1075	Sarah Sands (s.), White—Bates & Co.	Sept. 13
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	
955	Sea Pink, Jones—John Clover & Co.	
1221	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 15
1142	Suliote, Soules.	
972	Trenton, Walker.	Sept. 21
1148	The Craigs, Baker.	July 26
1055	Vancouver, Lay.	Sept. 21
1225	Western Belle, Manson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	May 23

FROM CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIA.

Merle Blanc

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1401	Cordillera.	Sept. 29
1152	Corra Linn, Trance.	
1266	Empress.	
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.	

FROM QUEBEC.

601 Achilles, Wallace.

FROM CARDIFF.

803 Glencathra, Richards.

FROM THE CLYDE

	Circassia, Johnson.	
812	City of Delhi, Muir.	Aug. 8
893	City of Pekin, Reid—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 6
656	City of Manchester, Auld.	
1197	Omrawuttee, Baxter—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	Sept. 19

FROM RANGOON.

695 Caroline, Turner.
490 Hunter, Tovin.
725 Lady Valiant, Toltie.
750 Leopold Gateaux, Mcaise.
775 Minerva, Beron.
657 Mahomed Sahib, Freeman.
782 St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
581 Waterlily, Brynan.
798 William Kidston—Finlay, Clark & Co.
900 Wurtemburg, Chase.

FROM HONGKONG.

1633 John Steuart, Lemon—[illegible] China.
636 James Booth—W. Nicol & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Garnet.	June 24
Jewess.	July 3

FROM SHIELDS.

Utania, Savage.	July 21

FROM CALCUTTA TO KURRACHEE.

1236 Sydenham, Harding.

FROM MAULMAIN.

Colonel Burney.
423 Hamilton, Bragdon.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

973 Leamington, Bell.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—November 2, *Odin*, Boonholm, from Hong-Kong 19th July, touched at Singapore 28th Sept.; *Agincourt*, Raium, from Melbourne 4th Sept.; and *Maltido*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

Arrival.—November 3, French Barque *Robert Surcouf*, C. Crusson, from Singapore 23rd August and Karical 28th October.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

The Share Market, excepting the Presidency Bank shares, closed a shade lower yesterday. This may be accounted for by the many new Financial Association shares brought out this week. Back Bays closed at a decline at Rs. 22,500, while Elphinstone Land and Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company's are firm at Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 7,500 respectively. The Victoria Land shares had gone up to Rs. 28,000, but we have not heard that anything was done at that rate, and it closes at 26,000 nominal.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1¼
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	12 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	51 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	50 per cent pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	179	......	160 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial	50	......	27 pc. cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	20	16,000 per sh. with [illegible]
Bank of India	250	8	97 ex div. [illegible]
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	55 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	16 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	200	......	85 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
[illegible]'s Banking Company	100	......	22 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	75 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	96 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	138 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	109 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	32 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	5½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	84 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	60 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100	......	92 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	Par.
Madras Bank	1,000	[illegible] do.	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent pm. 86 ex-div.
Royal Bank of India	250		
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 22,500 p. share
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.			7,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. [illegible],000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited: One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	5,000	450	
1 B Share	5,000	170	Rs. 75,000 per share pm
4 C Shares	5,000		
2 Frere Press Co's shares	1,500		
House and Land Investment Company	200	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	160 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 28,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	360 do.	Rs. 15,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm
Bombay Press Company	1,600		Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450		Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. discount.
Do. new £20 shares	180-14-0	7½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	600 per share.	Rs. 1,300 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. [illegible] prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. [illegible] prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. [illegible] prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. [illegible] nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 300 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,000		Rs. 200 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ltd.)	2,500		200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750		Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,400		300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Ship & Dock Company	100		75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	500		20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900		800 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
Goa Coffee Co.	250		3 per ct. pm. nml.
Bombay Gas Company	50		
East India Cotton Agency	50		Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100		Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100		2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	95½
New Five per Cent. Loan	103¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108¼
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 10th November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera (ready)	Rs. 435 to 440
Bhownuggur	440 to 445
Broach	410 to 415
Surat	425 to 430
Oomrawuttee	390 to 400
Porebunder	350 to 360
Akote	430 to 435
Compta	410 to 420
Veeraval	360 to 370
Hinginghaut	490 to 500
Khandeish	330 to 340
Dharwar (Sawginned)	490 to 500
Dhollera (December delivery)	505 to 510
Dhollera (April and May delivery)	515 to 520

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs [illegible] (£[illegible]). *Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co., of London, (Limited); and Messrs. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 4 RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight......2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do. ......2s. 0[illegible]d.
Sight ......2s.
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts.
3 do. do. 2-5[illegible]
Sight ... 2-48

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. P. STEARNS, Esq. | KAHANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. 2s. 0d. "
1 do. 1s. 11½d. "
On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills, and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0d.
On demand ...... 1s. 11½d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight... at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0d. "
On demand ... at [illegible]

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts............ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement daily.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s.
Demand ... ... 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 4th Nov. 1864 ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 "
Do. 12 " " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—
Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 3, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BRIJBHOOKUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers.
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.
Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
On Demand 2s. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody, ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 ONE MILLION AND (FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Demand ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays......................10 to 1

Bombay, 5th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.
Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England, The City Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આવ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઈના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

دهي بينک آف هندوستان چينا اند جاپان
(ليميٹيڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MACALLUM SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ......Do. do.
MANCHESTER ......Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight ... ...2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Four " ... ...2s. 0½d. do.
Three " ... ...2s. 0½d. do.
Two " ... ...2s. 0¼d. do.
One " ... ...2s. 0d. do.
On demand ... ...1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland
Circular Notes ... ...1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.

—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq. (Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .... 1,70,000.
Head Office ... ...DELHI.
Manager ... ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary... ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.
Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... " D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... " H. B. MCLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... " J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... " G. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... " E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight ... ...at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... ...at 2s. 0d. "
2 do. ... ...at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand ... ...at 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.
Open to all Classes.
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.
W. B. THOMPSON,
Nov. 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે જોઈન્ટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee, Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq. Banker.
NUSSERWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ½ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0d. "
Do. Demand .... }
Do. Scotland .... } 1s. 11½d.
Do. Ireland .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand............ 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 5 " "
Do. 12 " .... [illegible] " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES'

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Chow Chow, Imperial Hot, West India, Captain White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.

Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Tomato, Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peel, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, Lancashire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.

Durham Mustard, French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.

White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chili and Taragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.

Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasburg Potted Meat, Pate a Diable, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.
In 1 and 2lb. Pots and Tins.

Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Orange, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade.

SYRUPS FOR ICES, &c.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.

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11 Bales of Canvass.
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1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case
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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th November 1864.

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500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
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1000 " " Jacconets.
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9 Cases Jams and Jellies.
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On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Depo[illegible], by order of Oomaderam Petamber, [illegible]
25 Bales Bhownuggur Cotton.
Terms of Sale—25 per cent. d[illegible] the lot being knocked down.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at [illegible] P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Pasta's Lane, in the Warehouse of Ramdass Heerachund, by order of Tarachund Sobhagchund, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. James W. Wright & Co. and Messrs. Ruttonjee Dossabhoy & Co.—
51 Candies Dhollera Cotton.
Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit shall be required on the lot being knocked down.

SALE OF RICE.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nursingpoora on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Memon Cassum Gunney—
201 Bags pucka Soayla Rice.
AND
On account of Memon Ahmed Vareen—
150 Bags pucka Soayla Rice.
Bombay, 12th November 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
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AUCTION SALE OF AGRA ZILLA COTTON.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Godown No. 15 situate in New Nagpada Street, near Gundha Talow, by order of the firm of Tarrachund Sitaram and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Muthooradass Vussonjee:—
About 875 Dockras of Agra Zilla Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, FURNITURE, &c., AT MARINE STREET, FORT, (OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. WM. NICOL & Co.)

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, two new first class Billiard Tables with Marble Slabs and Thurston's Cushions, and Cues complete, together with a quantity of useful furniture, &c., &c.

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Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

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Two Side Saddles with do. do.
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Boys and Girls' do.
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A fresh Batch of superior Plated-Mounted Single and double Harness.
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Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.

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A very superior English-built Stylish and remarkably light Mail Phaeton with Shafts made expressly to run with a single Horse having handsome Lamps, by "T. Startin" of London.

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